FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 FEBRUARY 1985

Iran-Iraq War

Military Situation — The Iraqi Air Force hit another "large maritime target" south of Khark Island on 4 February, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement reported by INA. Iraqi planes had struck a similar target in the same area on 2 February, according to a military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. As for the fighting on land, the communique claimed that Iraq's 606th Brigade repulsed another counteroffensive by "large groups of enemy forces" on 2 February. It added that between 31 January and 2 February Iran lost 687 men killed and many more wounded in the sector held by the 606th Brigade, which is part of Iraq's 2d Army. Further south, the Iraqis repulsed Iranian attacks east of Basra on 3 February, killing 200 and wounding "large numbers," a subsequent communique broadcast by the radio announced.

For Iran's part, military communiques reported by IRNA spoke of heavy fighting in the Sumar area over the weekend, asserting that a "considerable portion" of the Iraqi offensives were crushed on 1 February and that the Iraqis sustained 250 casualties in fighting the following day. Meanwhile, the head of Iran's War Information Headquarters warned that Iraq is intending to disrupt the ceremonies marking the 7th anniversary of Iran's Islamic Revolution by attacking Iranian cities and residential areas, according to the agency.

POW's — Iranian POW's captured by Iraq in recent fighting have "refused" to return to Iran because they "prefer" to stay in Iraq, Baghdad radio reported. The announcement, which was made by the POW's at a news conference in Baghdad, followed Iraq's decision to release those captured in the offensives by the Iraqi 2d and 3d Army Corps.

GCC Peace Moves — Recent visits to Damascus by the Saudi crown prince and the Kuwaiti foreign minister were linked to a new GCC move to end the Iran-Iraq war, according to a Kuwaiti paper cited by KUNA. The GCC is proposing a cease-fire followed by a roundtable conference, coupled with attempts to help Iran regain its deposits frozen in U.S. banks, the paper said. The Kuwaiti foreign minister reportedly conveyed "assurances and guarantees" on the proposals in his 2 February talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, who is expected to visit Iran this month. The paper added that the Saudi foreign minister was due to arrive in Damascus the same day, but postponed his visit because of his "lengthy" talks with Iraqi leaders in Baghdad on the same topic.

Lebanon

Bomb Explosions — The clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported that the 1 February car-bomb explosion in Tripoli killed 18 people and wounded 50 others. Beirut radio spoke of 50 casualities resulting from the "terrible explosion" outside the Imam 'Ali mosque. Bombs also exploded outside three banks in West Beirut the following day, injuring six people, AFP disclosed. The Islamic Jihad organization claimed responsibility, describing them as a "last warning" to currency speculators, who have been blamed for the recent fall in the value of the Lebanese pound, the agency added.

The South — Israel has rejected a UN proposal for the deployment of a "symbolic" UNIFIL contingent along the international border during the first stage of the Israeli withdrawal, Jerusalem radio reported. The UN had hoped that such a move would persuade Syria and Lebanon to agree to UNIFIL's deployment in the Sidon area, the radio added. Commenting on the outcome of Israel's withdrawal from Sidon, the radio anticipated a local struggle for power between the Druze, Christians, Shi'ites, Sunnis, and Palestinians, asserting that the Lebanese Army's 12th Brigade is likely to disintegrate. Meanwhile, the commanders of three pro-Israeli militia groups recently left Sidon with most of their men, Jerusalem television noted.

Junblatt in Libya — At a 2 February meeting between Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Walid Junblatt, secretary of the Lebanese National Democratic Front, it was decided to "continue escalating armed resistance and not to be deceived by the announcement of the withdrawal of enemy forces," Tripoli radio announced. The Libyan Armed Forces commander also attended the talks with Junblatt.

Israel

West Bank — Jewish settlers briefly blocked roads in the West Bank on 3 February in a protest aimed at forcing the government to increase security on the highways, Jerusalem radio reported. Settlers at one roadblock fired warning shots after local Arabs threw stones at them, the radio said, and in a similar incident the following day Rabbi Moshe Levinger fired shots at stonethrowers near the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp. Israeli security forces had earlier arrested 16 people suspected of "incitement" in Al-Duhayshah, according to IDF radio, but at least two recent attacks on Israelis on the West Bank are attributed to a terrorist squad which has not yet been captured. Meanwhile, the Cabinet discussed the security problems in the area during its 3 February meeting, with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stressing that only the state will implement the law and that no other body will take the law into its own hands, IDF radio noted. Peres said the Cabinet's policy is to be lenient toward civilians while maintaining a firm hand toward terrorists. Industry and Commerce Minister Ari'el Sharon proposed the "selective deportation" of "inciters and rioters" from the occupied territories, according to Jerusalem radio.

Reserves Crisis — Israeli economists warned that the country's foreign currency reserves are likely to fall toward a record low level that will endanger the economy, Jerusalem radio reported.

PLO

The Fatah Central Committee has formulated a "working paper" for joint action with Jordan, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf disclosed in a press statement reported by KUNA. If the PLO and Jordan act within an Arab framework, the working paper could be a step forward, Khalaf said, though he warned against harboring "any illusions of a political solution" to the Palestinian problem at present. Meanwhile, Palestinian command meetings continued in Tunis over the weekend, focusing on ways to confront possible attacks on Palestinians in southern Lebanon after the forthcoming Israeli withdrawal, according to Baghdad Voice of PLO radio.

In a separate development, the PLO denied an Ethiopian accusation that it attended a recent meeting of Ethiopian opposition movements in Khartoum, APS reported.

Jordan

King Husayn and FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker discussed Middle East developments and bilateral relations during the latter's 3-day official visit to Jordan, Amman television reported.

Libya

Greek Arms Deal — Libya has agreed to purchase weapons worth "$1 billion" from Greece, the Athens paper *KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA* reported. The weapons will include antiaircraft guns, antitank guns, rifles, ammunition, and "exercise rockets."

Socialist Bloc Relations — Libya and Bulgaria signed an agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation during Bulgarian Council of Ministers Chairman Grisha Filipov's visit to the Jamahiriyah, according to a joint communique broadcast by Tripoli Radio. Libya also signed an economic cooperation agreement with the visiting Vietnamese delegation led by SRV Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported.

Britons — Arrangements for the release of four Britons detained in Libya may be hindered by the British prime minister's "rancorous crusade act" of unveiling a memorial plaque to the British policewomen shot dead outside the Libyan People's Bureau in London last year, JANA reported.

Iran

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, in a speech at the 10-Days of Dawn ceremonies broadcast by Tehran radio, dismissed foreign reports of "repression" in Iran. On the external scene, Khomeyni contended that Iran has "no need to resort to terrorism" and opposes such acts.

FBIS

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PLO's Khalaf Discloses 'Working Paper' on Jordan

LD021258 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1105 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Tunis, 2 Feb (KUNA) — In a press statement published here today, Salah Khalaf, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has disclosed that during its recent intensive meetings the Central Committee drew up "a working paper" for unified action with Jordan that would not conflict with the PLO's political program.

The Tunisian paper *AL-SABAH* quoted Salah Khalaf as saying that "this working paper could, if we and Jordan were to act within an Arab framework, be a step forward, although I have reservations about any illusion of a political solution at present." He added that, "the Israeli and American obduracies continue. However, we must work despite all the difficulties. That is why we have now come up with this working paper. We are now in the process of a serious dialogue with Jordan and whatever we agree or disagree on will be submitted to the Arab countries so that they may see how serious we are in our move with Jordan to achieve a constructive political action."

Speaking of the principles contained in the Palestine working paper, Khalaf said they consist of, "the resolutions adopted by the PNC during its 16th and 17th sessions and the framework of the international conference to be attended by all parties including the PLO." He added that, "if there is agreement on this, a delegation of the PLO and the Fatah Central Committee will open formal talks on this matter. Then will follow the Arab and international moves, either toward the socialist bloc or the Western bloc. If Jordan also succeeds in going to the United States to discuss the matter or to hold a dialogue concerning it, then it may do so, particularly since King Husayn will be visiting Washington and Moscow this year. The working paper could be carried by King Husayn, King Fahd, or President Husni Mubarak to the superpowers."

Referring to the positions of Fatah in particular and the Palestine revolution in general toward UN Resolution No 242, Khalaf said: "When we rejected Resolution 242 we did not do so just for the sake of rejecting but because it does not safeguard the rights of our Palestinian people." "If we were to accept this resolution, we would be liquidating the Palestinian issue with our own hands. This is a fact that King Husayn and all the Arab countries know. This was why we supported the Soviet initiative and the Fes plan, because both provide for our national rights. Furthermore, the Soviet initiative provided for an international conference which the PNC supported during its 16th and 17th sessions. Thus, Jordan is aware of our position. Jordan, as a regime, is tied to Resolution 242 because it was in charge of the land in 1967, and this is a different matter. I recall that in 1967, Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir told us: "You have the right to reject Resolution 242 while we as Egyptians have the right to accept it because it provides for withdrawal from the Arab territories." Salah Khalaf added that, "King Husayn of Jordan has restated the same thing. We reply to the slogan 'Land for peace' by saying, 'The Palestinian land and Palestinain national rights for peace.' However, to maintain the slogan 'Land for peace' [words indistinct] contains many dangers. The land must first be returned to the Palestinian people and then comes the refugee problem. We accept solving it based on the UN resolutions which provide for return and compensation, although none of the sons of our people wants compensation."

PLO Denies Attending Ethiopian Opposition Meeting

LD020946 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 2 Feb (APS) — Yesterday, the PLO refuted reports about its participation in the recent Khartoum meeting of Ethiopian opposition movements. The denial was contained in a statement handed to the APS office in Addis Ababa. The statement said the PLO office in Addis Ababa was astonished at the statement issued by the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry in this respect. It added that the PLO has not attended any anti-Ethiopian activity and that it has great respect for Socialist Ethiopia and its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The statement ended by saying: "We work for improving relations between the PLO and Socialist Ethiopia for the good of the two peoples — the Palestinian people and the Ethiopian people."

Palestinian Command Meeting Continues in Tunis

Chaired by 'Arafat

JN011715 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1620 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has chaired a Palestinian command meeting in Tunis during which he reviewed the results of his recent tour of the YAR, PDRY, and Saudi Arabia. The latest developments in the Palestinian arena were also discussed during the meeting. The Palestinian command was acquainted with the escalation of armed operations inside the occupied homeland against the Zionist enemy. It praised the heroism of our valiant revolutionaries there, hailed our people's steadfastness inside the occupied homeland, and stressed the need for supporting this steadfastness. It also stressed the need to escalate armed struggle against Zionist occupation in the main arena of conflict. The command adopted a number of decisions in this regard.

Additional Meetings 2 Feb

JN021714 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Under Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the Palestinian command's meetings resumed in Tunis on all levels. These meetings will discuss the various developments in the Palestinian arena, the security situation in occupied southern Lebanon, the possibilities of aggression being carried out against our Palestinian people in the southern Lebanese camps during and after the planned Israeli withdrawal, and ways to confront these criminal operations.

Democratic Alliance Urges Rejecting Husayn Plan

JN011255 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] In Damascus, the Palestinian Democratic Alliance, which is comprised of the PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liber-

ation of Palestine [DFLP], the Palestinian Liberation Front, and the Palestinian Communist Party, has issued an appeal to the Fatah Central Committee calling on it to make a clear decision rejecting Jordanian King Husayn's initiative. The alliance issued another appeal to the Palestinians who reside in south Lebanon asking them to be alert and to adhere to Palestinian unity by not raising arms except against Israel.

For his part, DFLP Secretary General Nayid Hawatimah called for adhering to the PLO and restoring its unity and strong stands. This is needed to confront the plots aimed at liquidating its position as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and at denying Palestinian rights; these plots are represented by the plan of territory in exchange for peace, the Reagan plan, and the Camp David agreements. Hawatimah also called for starting a comprehensive Palestinian dialogue based on the Aden-Algiers agreement and the phased PLO program without vetoing anybody.

PFLP Proposes Conditional Dialogue With Fatah

JN040631 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] In a statement issued in Damascus, the PFLP said that it was prepared to begin a dialogue with the Fatah Central Committee under certain conditions. The PFLP said that these conditions include severing connections with Egypt, closing all PLO offices in Cairo, rejecting King Husayn's proposals of territory in exchange for peace, and adopting a clear position on the Jordanian-Egyptian policy that supports the Camp David agreements. The statement called for an urgent meeting of the Palestinian unions, activating the national front in the occupied territory, and finally ending the rightist, deviant political line. The statement also said that resuming dialogue with the Fatah movement must be preceded by forming an expanded national front composed of the national forces and figures in order to confront all deviant currents and ensure the implementation of any decisions that may be made.

The statement concluded that the PFLP proposals oppose the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine's proposals calling for resuming unconditional dialogue, and also oppose the Palestinian National Alliance's call for severing all connections with the Fatah movement.

PNC's Al-Za'nun Views Ties With Jordan

PM011600 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 1 Feb 85 p 2

[Report on interview with PNC Deputy Chairman Salim al-Za'nun — identified by his nom de guerre Abu al-Adib — by Khalib Muhammad Batarafi in Jeddah — date not given]

[Excerpts] Jeddah — PNC Deputy Chairman Salim al-Za'nun has denied that the PLO replied negatively to the Jordanian proposals. He said: "What has been reported about our reply to the Jordanian side is not accurate and is designed to undermine relations with Jordan; we reject this because it is in the interest of our cause for Jordan and the PLO to proceed side by side in facing the U.S.-Israeli plan that is seeking to impose a 'substitute homeland' and solve the Palestinian problem at the expense of territories east of the Jordan River."

The PLO, he stressed, insists that "Jordan is a passageway to Palestine and rejects a substitute homeland."

In an exclusive statement to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, Abu al-Adib expressed his gratitude to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom for honoring its obligations to the PLO during the past years.

The Palestinian official said that the PLO will conduct an investigation into the participation by Palestinians in the Cairo book fair. He said that "those who have put us in an embarrassing situation, even if unwittingly, will be brought to account."

Replying to a question regarding the imminent birth of a new national front under the leadership of Khalid al-Fahum, Abu al-Adib said:

There are three sources talking about the establishment of a broad front to oppose the results of the recent PNC meeting. According to the first source, the front will be led by Khalid al-Fahum and two former PLO executive members. They say that "this front is not a substitute for the PLO and will not seek another PNC meeting." The third source [as published] spoke about the so-called national union front. Khalid al-'Amlah [Fatah dissident] announced on Syrian television that this front is the genuine Palestinian leadership and will seek to convene a new PNC. He accuses all those outside Syria of being traitors having nothing to do with the national struggle. The recent Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party congress resolutions support the establishment of a broad front under Al-Fahum's leadership.

PLO Radio Ridicules Ba'th Congress Resolutions

JN012006 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] The resolutions of the Damascus regime's eighth regional congress, which was held recently in Damascus, gave the PLO the lion's share of their attention with an apparently special recommendation by Hafiz al-Asad himself, judging from his opening speech at the congress. Most of the resolutions of the eighth congress were not aimed at formulating ways to confront imperialism and Israel, or at defining means to build what the regime terms modern, strategic Syria. Most of the resolutions were concerned not with these issues, but with directing cheap, hollow accusations against the PLO. Moreover, the resolutions contained a flagrant declaration to endeavor on all levels to liquidate the PLO and establish an alternative organization under the guise of the so-called expanded national front — a front that will suit the regime and one which the regime pledged during its eighth regional congress to establish and achieve its ugly objectives.

When the Syrian regime stoops so low as to devote the resolutions of its eighth regional congress to conspiratorial designs against the PLO, the extent of the regime's crisis and dilemma, which

were caused by its repeated failure to contain and destroy the PLO, becomes apparent. On the other hand, the magnitude and level of the regional resolutions that were reserved for the PLO by the Syrian regime's congress expose the regime's insistance on escalating the hostility against the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. They also expose the regime's continuing attempts to achieve the objectives of this ugly conspiratorial design aimed at striking and liquidating Palestinian national struggle and destroying its legitimate frameworks.

The regime began implemmentation of this design's bloody, violent events in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, in 1983. In other words, the Syrian regime is insisting on regarding its principal battle at this stage as being against the PLO, and not Israel. It is devoting all of its capabilities and relations to this unholy, disgraceful battle.

The Syrian regime's call for establishing the so-called expanded national front as an alternative to the PLO, after the regime had withdrawn its recognition of the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, in accordance with the U.S. call and demand, seems to be the last card the regime plans to use against the organization. After miserably failing to paralyze and sabotage the legitimate Palestinian institutions, after completely failing to physically annihilate and liquidate the legitimate authority in Tripoli in 1983, and after failing to contain and control the organization as a card in bargaining with the U.S.-Zionist enemy, the Syrian regime today is trying to play its last card by establishing an alternate organization.

This card is a loser for many reasons and considerations. The alternative organization will be no more than an emaciated framework just like its tools and symbols, who have lost all the support they had among our Palestinian and Arab masses. This is one of the reasons we are confident that the alternative organization card is a loser. This is one of the reasons, but not the most important. The most important reasons is the PLO's firm status at all levels, particularly among our Palestinian people, who gave many martyrs and grave sacrifices in defending and protecting their organization. It is impossible for any attempt to disturb this status, especially since it has been reinforced at all levels following the triumph of the free, independent Palestinian will and decisionmaking, which was exemplified by the convocation of the 17th PNC session.

The legitimate Palestinian authority is deeply impressed upon the people's awareness, conscience, stands, and struggle and cannot be meddled with or infringed upon. We can all recall the dialogue of the forces that the Syrian regime calls Palestinian revolutionary forces in Damascus in the middle of last year. During that dialogue, they revealed and even admitted their failure to encroach upon the PLO's status and the futility of their attempt to gain the respect of the PLO's fraternal and friendly countries in favor of the alternate organization's design. Did one of the symbols of these alleged revolutionary forces not say then that he went to Algeria and Bulgaria, and even to hell, in vain, as he literally said.

After all this, is there any doubt that the last card the Syrian regime wants to use against the PLO is a loser? One might say that if this is the case, what makes us discuss this topic? We are not worried by the Syrian regime's fumbling and impotent attempts to encroach on our will, decisionmaking, and our victorious march toward liberation. Moreover, we do not seek to expose what is already exposed or foil what has already been thwarted. The whole issue is merely a comment on the Syrian regime's dithering, morbid imagination and the squeals of its eighth regional congress that delude these frustrated souls that they can achieve the impossible.

Palestinian Dissidents' Command Stops Salaries

NC031313 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' reports that the Palestinian dissidents' command has stopped paying salaries to its personnel in Lebanon pending receipt of aid from a certain Arab state. Burglaries have increased recently in Ta'lbaya and Ba'labakk. The dissidents' command has prevented its personnel from using the mountain road, lest they go to southern Lebanon or west Beirut to join 'Arafat's group. Members of the PFLP-GC, who still draw their salaries, have been exempted from this decision.

Bursts of Gunfire Heard in 'Ayn al-Hulwah Camp

NC031437 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Our correspondent in the south reports that this afternoon Palestinian gunmen hoisted the Palestinian flag on top of the government hospital in 'Ayn al-Hulwah. Intensive bursts of gunfire are now being heard in 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp.

Resistance Operations in S. Lebanon Continue

JN021753 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance attacked a Zionist position in Jall al-Bahr in Tyre today. Direct hits were scored at the position, and its personnel were either killed or wounded. The resistance men also attacked a Zionist invasion position in [name indistinct] near Sidon, and detonated an explosive charge under a Zionist patrol on the Burj al-Shamali road in the Tyre area. The resistance men also attacked the Zionist military headquarters in Jazzin the day before yesterday. They also used katyushas to attack a Zionist position in Khirbat Ruha in Al-Biqa'. The enemy has had great losses in life and equipment in these operations. The Zionist military spokesman declined to mention these losses. However, the spokesman admitted these losses indirectly through the search and arrest campaigns against citizens in the areas of these operations.

The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance used various types of weapons to attack Zionist units in the city of Sidon while the Zionist invasion forces and the agent militias were preparing to evacuate the city. The hero resistance men began their attack with various types of weapons. The battle lasted for about 30 minutes. The daring attack killed or wounded several Zionist and agent personnel.

Indonesian Oil Minister Reelected OPEC President

BK030726 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] At the conclusion of OPEC's 73d meeting in Geneva from 28 to 30 January, the conference unanimously reelected Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Subroto as its president, with Algerian Minister of Energy and Petrochemical Industries Belkacem Nabi as alternate president. The conference also welcomed representatives of Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, and Mexico, who attended the meeting as observers.

Algeria Ready To Accept Differentials Compromise

LD011230 Vienna OPECNA in English 1047 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Geneva, 1 Feb. 85 (OPECNA) — Algeria is ready to accept a compromise on differentials provided it is "not far from its position", Belkacem Nabi, minister of energy and petrochemical industries, said following the OPEC meeting here.

He explained that the Algerian position had been based mainly on a study carried out by his country which showed that the maximum difference between the heaviest and the lightest crudes should be 1.50 dollars. He added that Algeria was not ready to accept an option which penalized the Algerian people. The minister pointed out that Algeria had made sacrifices during the past two years for the sake of OPEC unity.

He suggested that all OPEC member countries should hold a fresh dialogue to consider "the common and not individual interests", and find a solution acceptable to all.

KUNA Cites Saudi Expert on OPEC's Problems

LD020937 Kuwait KUNA Arabic 0727 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Feb (KUNA) — Saudi oil expert and a founder of OPEC, Shaykh 'Abdallah al-Turayqi, interviewed by the Kuwaiti paper *AL-WATAN* published today, called for the participation of the USSR, the PRC, and Britain in OPEC as a way of ending the price war. He called for widening of the OPEC base and for inviting all the oil-producing countries, even if they have small oil deposits, to join OPEC.

"The collapse of OPEC," he said, "will mean the end of progress for the Gulf countries because oil is the principal source of our income. Therefore, the Gulf countries should work to safeguard OPEC and its role." He called on the GCC members to coordinate their policies in production, prices, and processing.

Speaking of the financial and oil reserves of the Gulf countries, he said Saudi Arabia "has enough oil reserves for 100 years. This is in addition to about $140 billion in financial investments." He described Kuwait as "a major oil country" in view of the vast oil reserves it possesses, particularly in the Burqan oilfield. But, he said, Kuwaiti oil contains a high quantity of sulfur compared to other oils.

Al-Turayqi accused former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger of "lying and deception," saying that "the former secretary of state tried to blackmail OPEC by calling for the creation of an international energy agency. But so far, no practical alternatives to oil have been found, nor will there be for a long time to come."

AL-WATAN pointed out that Shaykh al-Turayqi did not attempt to conceal his concern for the future of the Gulf countries. He said, "A dark future faces the Gulf countries unless they establish joint projects and export already refined and processed oil." He asked in this respect, "Why should not the Gulf countries agree unanimously on the various oil questions and what is there to justify the apparent differences?" The paper quotes Al-Turayqi as saying, "We will be threatened with starvation if the oil runs out, because we have no alternatives in the foreseable future."

Calling on OPEC members to fully agree on matters of public interest, Al-Turayqi also called on them to speed up the creation of a fund to finance the poorer members of OPEC such as Nigeria, which has enormous, unexploited wealth.

Asked about the feasibility of forming a "Gulf OPEC," Al-Turayqi said "this is very feasible. If matters rested with the four OPEC Gulf members, they would have succeeded in saving OPEC, because these countries are proud of OPEC and rely on oil for their lives and their future. If OPEC were to disappear, all progress in our countries would disappear with it and the West would laugh at us again."

He described OPEC as a big power consisting of 13 governments and "because of this it is strong. The only weak point which has disturbed the founders of OPEC comes from countries with small production which feel that they are a toy in the hands of the big powers and that if they refuse to accept the role entrusted to them they will be the victims of coups or expulsion."

He stressed the need for the establishment of a financial organization or fund to be financed by fixed percentages from the annual revenue of OPEC members to provide facilities at very easy terms to OPEC members who suffer from (?oil market) conditions and "thus it would be possible to safeguard OPEC's unity." He pointed out that the current OPEC oil production is inadequate and this is due to the oil market crisis.

On the question of production and processing operations being carried out in the Gulf, Al-Turayqi said, "In my opinion, we have not followed the right course, because every country wants such projects to take place in its territory and everyone of them wants to play a prominent role. Here lies the fault. We are in need of patriotic men who feel that they belong to one country."

UAE Daily Apprehensive Over OPEC Concessions

GF021148 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 2 Feb 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 2 Feb (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* expresses apprehension that the concessionsmade by OPEC will be an opening for a reduction in

production, which in turn may be followed by a new price reduction before 1985 elapses.

AL-KHALIJ notes that most of the OPEC oil ministers expressed optimism over the recent decision to amend oil prices, resulting in an overall price reduction which will stabilize oil prices in the international market.

The newspaper reviews the effect of past reductions on developments in the oil market. It notes that following each of these decisions, "the OPEC ministers would come out of meetings to announce to journalists that the decision would lead to a stable oil market and prices."

AL-KHALIJ concludes from these decisions that every time OPEC makes a certain concession, it is either by reducing prices or by cutting production. "Each time OPEC members suffer more financial losses because, whether the reduction involved prices or production, the result was a drop in the financial returns of every country." The newspaper warns that this trend will not stop because world oil prices, as one U.S. expert has said, "are no longer controlled by ministers in conference halls but rather by traders in the free market."

AL-KHALIJ calls on OPEC members to to strike at the interests of those who are standing in the shade behind the free market traders in Rotterdam or at least to endanger their interests. "It is Western countries which are backing these traders," it adds.

Debts, Not Oil Prices, Cause Third World Problems

LD0411111 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0944 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Feb (KUNA) — The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, OAPEC, accused the Western countries headed by the United States of being behind the Third World's worsening debt crisis, a debt which exceeds 800 billion dollars, and said the crisis is not a result of the rise in oil prices.

OAPEC, in its monthly publication to be issued tomorrow from its headquarters here, criticized the hostile role played "by Western information media that deliberately attempt to blame the debt problems of the developing countries on the oil question, and make no mention of the increase in interest rates which the lending Western countries receive, which compounds the damage to those developing countries." It drew attention to the fact that the course folowed by the Western information media "falls within the continuous campaign carried out in various forms since 1973 against the oil exporting developing countries."

OAPEC made clear that the Third World's current debts total more than 800 billion dollars and are rapidly approaching the 1 trillion dollar barrier as a result of the rise of debt charges amounting to approximately 100 billion dollars a year due to the increase in interest charges.

The Arab oil organization established in 1968 and comprising 10 members rejected "the tendency of some analysts to place the responsibility for these huge figures on oil prices and the argument that those countries would not have fallen in debt in this manner had it not been for the rise in oil prices." It said "this deduction lacks accuracy in many regards, mainly concerning the value of the developing countries' oil imports in 1983. For example, these comprised only 14 percent of the value of their general imports, meaning that approximately 86 percent of their imports is the value of non-oil goods and products."

OAPEC explained that "the prices of most imports have witnessed continuous increases. Moreover, these prices are set for further increases at a time when oil prices are suffering from a freeze or a retreat whether in actual or nominal scales."

It mentioned that there is another important fact, "namely, that the developing countries carry huge interests on their debts. The mere change of 1 percent of the interest rate means $5.6 billion [more] to their debts in 1982 [as received]." It added that "according to the oil import accounts of those countries for the same year, this rate equals a change in the price of an imported barrel of oil equivalent to 3.3 dollars."

OAPEC stressed that "this makes clear the size of the developing countries' enormous burdens as a result of the rise in interest rates, a matter that negates whatever monies are earned by the export of some raw or other materials to world markets." It said "it is obvious that the beneficiary from the increase in interest rates are the lending countries headed by the United States."

GULF AFFAIRS

Athens Reports Greek Tanker Hit in Gulf

NC041302 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The 270,000-ton Greek tanker *Fairship* was hit by a missile this morning while sailing south of Khark Island in the Persian Gulf. The missile hit the tanker's engine room, causing the ship to lose control. There were no injuries among the crew of 16 Greeks and 10 foreigners.

The *Fairship* had sailed from the Arab Emirates without any cargo, and was bound for Khark Island, where she was to take on a load of oil.

The Iraqi Government announced a short while ago that Iraqi aircraft had hit a large maritime target today south of Khark Island. There are rumors that this announcement by Baghdad concerns the *Fairship*.

GCC Information Under Secretaries Hold Meeting

GF011731 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 31 Jan 85 p 20

[Husayn al-Tantawi dispatch from Riyadh]

[Excerpts] The first unified information media strategy for the GCC countries was born here in Riyadh. This is based on one of the important stages of building a modern Gulf society whose development is based on genuine Islamic procedures and on serving the needs of Muslim Gulf citizens.

'Abd al-'Aziz Ja'far, Information Ministry under secretary assistant and chairman of the meeting of the GCC information minister under secretaries, pointed out that the under secretaries lauded the efforts of the Kuwaiti information media during the convocation of the fifth GCC summit and decided to restore the transmission of the Voice of the GCC from Kuwait. He also reported that the previous phase, since the establishment of the GCC, witnessed comprehensive cooperation and coordination in all fields, where we now have a clear defense policy and coordination in the fields of security and foreign policy, in addition to unified economic agreement. He added that this entails providing comprehensive Gulf media coverage of the goals, policies, achievements attained, and future achievements.

Dr 'Abdallah al-Jasir, director of the GCC Information Department, told *AL-SIYASAH*: The under secretaries endorsed the working paper that was approved by the secretariat in appreciation of the preparations that preceeded the meeting in which the executive steps studied were adopted. He added: Among these resolutions is the need to establish an information office in GCC information ministries. This office will be in charge of coordination and supervision.

Al-Jasir then noted the importance of intensifying an exchange of transmitting sports events on radio and television and increasing the variety of sports programs which interest some youths. He added that this demonstrates the sublime sports goals moving hand in hand with the good developments in the GCC countries with regard to the sports information media, and the need to refrain from calling names and making false judgements that separate the countries and the peoples, resulting in hatred and grudges.

Gulf Papers on Proposals To End Gulf War

AL-SIYASAH on Peace Initiative

LD031124 Kuwait KUNA in English 1002 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 3 (KUNA) — A peace initiative to end the Iran-Iraq war is being finalized through heavyweight diplomacy of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Algeria and France, a Kuwaiti local daily disclosed Sunday.

The GCC countries have thrown their weight behind the proposal which was carried to Damascus last week by Saudi Crown Prince and First Deputy Premier Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz who had recently visited Paris and Algiers, according to *AL-SIYASAH* newspaper. The proposal in question primarily calls for an end of hostilities between Iran and Iraq followed by a roundtable conference which would be hosted most likely by Algiers, the paper said quoting "well-informed diplomatic sources."

Among other things, the proposal involves pledges by Algeria and France to help Iran restore some eight billion dollars in frozen deposits at American banks, the paper's sources went on. The paper added that American and Soviet foreign ministers who met in Geneva last month to discuss nuclear disarmament touched on the issue of Iran reclaiming its frozen deposits as one of the moves to end the Gulf war. Washington would do all in its power to settle the crisis of Iranian deposits frozen by the U.S. Administration in the wake of the assault on the American Embassy in Tehran late in 1979, according to the paper.

As part of efforts to outline the proposal to the parties involved, Kuwaiti Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad had talks with the Syrian leaders in Damascus Saturday, while Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal was in Baghdad for the same purpose, the paper said.

Shaykh Sabah, who left Damascus this morning, carried the GCC's assurances and guarantees for the success of the initiative to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad who would make a short visit to Iran in mid-February, *AL-SIYASAH* said. Shaykh Sabah delivered to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad a message from leaders of the GCC on the Gulf war and other regional issues, the paper said.

The Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal was due to arrive in the Syrian capital Saturday too, but postponed his arrival there reportedly because of his "lengthy talks" with the Iraqi leaders on the same topic.

The GCC contribution to the proposal is to ensure agreement on border demarcation between Iran and Iraq during the Algiers roundtable conference, *AL-SIYASAH* said. The report of the

proposal came few days after Iraq said its Armed Forces launched a major ground offensive in the central sector of the battlefront with Iran and repulsed an Iranian drive in the same sector.

The two countries have been locked in a no-win war since September 1980.

AL-KHALIJ, AL-WAHDAH Comment

GF040933 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0620 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 4 Feb (WAM) — Two UAE papers have expressed their hope that the efforts being exerted by the GCC countries to find a solution to the Iraq-Iran war will bring about tangible results.

Al-Shariqah newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* stressed the importance of actions by the GCC countries, "since they have good relations and since this is imposed on them by national and religious responsibilities. They also possess many influential plans based on justice and international law. They can also obtain support for this plan from all influential Arab sides." *AL-KHALIJ* believes that the success of the efforts of the GCC countries in this direction requires ensuring a number of objective conditions, foremost of which is a unified Arab position.

AL-WAHDAH expressed optimism about the success of the efforts designed to halt the war between the two Muslim countries "if the sincere efforts of mediation and the two sides in the war are put to advantage." The paper pointed out that the two sides in the war have realized more than ever that "the superpowers, foremost of which is the United States, indirectly condone the continuation of the war, because if the needed military equipment is not obtained from the United States it will be brought from the arms factories of its NATO allies."

Concluding, the paper stressed the importance of the current mediations to halt the war, since they stem from the view that the two sides realize that continuing the war will achieve nothing "because through the past 5 years of fighting, it has been evident that neither side has been able to attain a military victory. Both sides have to meet sooner or later, because they have no other option but to negotiate directly or indirectly to end their problems."

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Turkish Health Minister

GF031550 Manama WAKH in English 1515 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Manama, 3 Feb (WAKH) — H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received here today Turkish Health Minister Mehmet Aydin, currently visiting Bahrain. The audience was attended by Bahraini Health Minister Jawad Salim al-'Urayyid and the Turkish ambassador to Bahrain. The Turkish minister arrived here Saturday on a three-day visit to Bahrain to hold talks with Bahraini Health Ministry officials on joint cooperation between the two countries in various health fields.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Reports on Talks With Al-Asad

LD031240 Kuwait KUNA in English 1042 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 3 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir returned here Sunday [3 February] following a brief visit to Damascus.

Shaykh Sabah told KUNA that acting on instructions by heads of the GCC member states and in pursuance of the GCC efforts to overcome Arab differences, he had met with President Hafiz al-Asad and exchanged views regarding the present Arab situations and circumstances resulting from continuing the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The deputy premier pointed out that he was expected to assume this mission along with Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faysal whose arrival in Damascus was put off for reasons made known at the time. He went on saying that he and President al-Asad exchanged views on the prevailing situation in the region.

President al-Asad also expressed keenness to overcome hurdles blocking the way to Arab solidarity and voiced readiness to exert efforts to pave the way for return of the Arab nation to its unified stances in confronting their real aggressors. Shaykh sabah also affirmed that the GCC states will continue contacts with concerned parties till the unified Arab stand is maintained.

The minister voiced appreciation and thanks for the cordial reception he was accorded in Syria.

Shaykh Sabah was received on arrival by Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Rashid al-Rashid and Ambassador of Syria to Kuwait Dr. 'Isa Darwish. Ambassador of Kuwait to Tunisia, Mizren al-Hamad, acting director of the Protocol Department Hamad al-Baydi and other senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Daily Supports Syrian Alliance With USSR

LD031114 Kuwait KUNA in English 1017 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 3 (KUNA) — A Kuwait newspaper Sunday supported Syria's logic in furthering an alliance with the Soviet Union as opposed to the American-Israeli axis in the hope of helping resolve the mounting problems facing the Arab nation.

"If we are, up to now, unable to differentiate between the friend and the enemy, the least we can do is to play the game of distributing roles instead of begging at the negotiating tables", *AL-WATAN* said. Although the daily expressed reservations as to the limits Damascus will go to in fostering ties with Moscow as against those between Tel Aviv and Washington, it nonetheless says "the idea of a close Soviet-Syrian cooperation remains the only logical conclusion." But the paper, however, said that Moscow cannot compete with Washington in its huge economic and military assistance to Israel "which has become an integral part of the American and Western body" nor can Damascus play

the role of the watchdog Israel is playing for the United States in the region.

The newspaper was commenting on Syrian President al-Asad's recent statement in which he was reported to have said that it is logical to have a Syrian-Soviet allinace to confront the Israeli-American one. "It is in the interest of America's friends in the Middle East to let some of them take other directions to consolidate their (the Arab's) bargaining power and all win, that is if we concede that there are Arab interests and American ones in whose inter-marriage, all will be happy", *AL-WATAN* concluded.

Reportage on Visit of Thai Foreign Minister

Arrives 1 Feb

LD012354 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila arrived this evening in Kuwait on a 3-day official visit to the country.

Received by Amir

LD021213 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 feb 85

[Text] The amir of Kuwait today received Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and the delegation accompanying him on their visit to our country. The audience was attended by Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn.

At 1000 the amir also received Idris al-Jaza'ir, head of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The meeting was attended by Faysal al-Khalid, director of the Kuwaiti Fund for Economic Development. At 1030 the amir received Turkish Minister of Public Health Mehmet Aydin. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abdallah al-'Awadi, Kuwaiti minister of public health and minister of planning, and by the Turkish ambassador to Kuwait.

Official Talks Held 2 Feb

LD021427 Kuwait KUNA in English 1045 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 2 (KUNA) — Official talks were held Saturday between Kuwait and Thailand. The Kuwaiti side was led by State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, while the Thai team was headed by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

Following the meeting, Husayn told KUNA that the talks centered on bilateral relations and several political issues, which included the nuclear weapons and the attempts made to halt its deployments. He added that the talks also dealt with the Iraq-Iran war, the Middle East problem and the current problems witnessed in South Asia, particularly the Vietnamese-Cambodian-Thai problem. The Kuwaiti minister affirmed that the two parties shared identical views toward issues of discussion.

The meeting was attended by Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Rashid al-Rashid; Kuwaiti non-resident Ambassador to Thailand 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Ji'ani; head of the international affairs section in the Political Department 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sharikh, and two other officials in the Political Department. The meeting also included the Thai state minister for oil affairs and members of the accompanying delegation in addition to the ambassador of Thailand to Kuwait.

The minister of Thailand held a meeting later on with Social and Labor Affairs and Housing Minister Hamad 'Isa al-Rujayb, the discussion in which were centered on cooperation in the field of housing.

The visiting minister will pay a visit this afternoon to the headquarters of Thai laborers, working in Kuwait Shipbuilding and Repairyard Company.

The Kuwaiti state minister will give a luncheon today at Kuwait Tower in honor of the Thai minister and the accompanying delegation.

Sawetsila on GCC-ASEAN Dialogue

LD031903 Kuwait KUNA in English 1620 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 3 (KUNA) — Thailand is seeking to spearhead a dialogue between the GCC and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to promote closer economic and political relations between the two regional groupings, the country's foreign minister said here Sunday [3 February]. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told a press conference that contacts between the two organizations had begun at secretary-general level, and that the idea had been welcomed by GCC members Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

There was still no concrete framework within which ties could develop, he said, but both sides shared what he called "identical viewpoints" on a variety of international issues, notably the situation in Cambodia, the Iraq-Iran war, and the question of Palestine. He commented that Thailand and Kuwait, whose citizens currently head the two respective groups, were ideally suited to help launch a dialogue between the two organizations.

Sawetsila, here on a three-day official visit, has been meeting with various Kuwaiti officials in talks focusing primarily on economic ties between the two states, whose bilateral trade topped 25 million dollars last year. The minister said his country had approved the text of a Kuwaiti draft agreement blueprinting the outlines of future commercial relations with Thailand, and indicated there was considerable scope for boosting trade within the framework provided by the accord. In addition to increasing its exports of food, leather goods and textiles to Kuwait, Thailand was interested in using the country for trans-shipment of goods to its other regional markets, he told journalists.

Sawetsila's delegation, which held formal talks with Kuwait's Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs and Acting Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn on Saturday, includes a group of businessmen who have been briefed on Kuwaiti commercial legislation and procedure by officials here.

Sawetsila, the first Thai foreign minister to visit Kuwait in 22 years of diplomatic relations, said he had formally invited his Kuwaiti counterpart Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad to visit Thailand, but a date has yet to be set.

Turning to the situation on the Thai-Cambodian border, the minister expressed conditional approval of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's recent proposal for an international buffer force to police the troubled area. Sawetsila said that while he "welcomed" the UN chief's offer, Vietnamese troops should withdraw from Cambodia before a peace-keeping force could be stationed on the border. But he stressed that Thailand would have to discuss the matter with its ASEAN partners before formulating a concrete stand on the issue. The area has recently witnessed intensified fighting between Vietnamese soldiers and Cambodian rebels based along the border.

While expressing support for a political solution to the conflict in Cambodia, he reiterated that Thailand, which does not recognize the government of Heng Samrin, saw the Vietnamese as an occupying army in Cambodia. He said "any talks (on the issue) should be between the Vietnamese and (Prince Norodom) Sihanouk", president of UN-recognized Democratic Kampuchea, which is waging a guerrilla struggle against the Vietnamese-backed authorities in Phnom Penh.

He said his country did not rule out a political role for Heng Samrin's supporters in the future, but only after Vietnam had pulled its forces out of the country and "the Cambodian people are given their right to self-determination".

Reportage on Visit of Somali Defense Minister

Arrives 3 Feb

LD031031 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Feb (KUNA) — Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar, first vice president and defense minister of Somalia, arrived in Kuwait at about noon today with a high level military delegation for an official visit. He was met on arrival by Minister of Defense Shaykh Salim al-Sabah and Chief of the Army Staff Major General 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, and several senior officers.

Lt Gen Samantar said on arrival that he is carrying a letter to his highness the amir from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. He said he will be meeting with senior officials of the State of Kuwait to exchange views about the situation in Africa in general and the situation in Somalia in particular, as well as current issues of the region and fraternal consultations between the two countries.

Delivers Message; Talks Held

LD041123 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Feb (KUNA) — The Somali vice president and defense minister, Lieutent General Mohammed Ali Samantar, left here this afternoon after delivering a written message from the Somali president, Mohamed Siad Barre, to the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

The Somali minister held talks with a number of Kuwaiti officials. He conferred with the heir apparent and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, and with the deputy chairman of the council of ministers, foreign and information minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir.

His talks with Kuwaiti officials dealt with the Arab situation in general and with the situation in the Horn of Africa and in Somalia in particular. Bilateral relations and the means of reinforcing them in various fields were also discussed.

The Somali minister arrived here yesterday as part of his tour of several countries in the region.

QATAR

Amir Receives GCC's Bisharah 2 Feb

GF021154 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] His Highness the Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received in his office at Al-Dawhah Palace this morning 'Abdallah Bisharah, GCC secretary general.

The audience was attended by 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwwari, minister of information, and Husayn 'Ali al-Dusari, director of the cooperation department at the Foreign Ministry.

During the meeting, a number of issues pertaining to the GCC were discussed, particularly the decisions of the GCC Fifth Supreme Council Summit held in Kuwait recently.

AL-'ARAB on U.S. Decision to Freeze Arms Sales

GF031312 Doha QNA in Arabic 0805 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Doha, 3 Feb (QNA) — The Qatari newspaper *AL-'ARAB* criticized the U.S. decision to freeze advanced arms sales to Arab countries and said that this reaffirms open U.S. hostility to the Arab nation.

In its editorial today, the paper said that this decision affirms the failure of the U.S. credibility, reveals the goals of the Reagan administration, and at the same time shows the Arab nation its responsibilities to confront the Zionist-U.S. alliance.

The paper pointed out the U.S. Administration's advanced arms supply to the Zionist entity in order to resume its aggression against the Arab nation and said that U.S. leaders are also protecting the Zionist economy from collapsing, thus supporting the settlement policy.

AL-'ARAB said that the absence of a unified stance and the continued split in the Arab arena has caused the United States to ignore the Arabs.

SAUDI ARABIA

Reportage on Visit of Somali Defense Minister

Arrives in Jeddah 2 Feb

LD021143 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1020 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Jiddah, 2 Feb (SPA) — Mohammed Ali Samantar, Somali vice president and defense minister, arrived in Jeddah at noon today on a visit to Saudi Arabia.

Received by Deputy Defense Minister

LD021642 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1432 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 2 Feb (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince 'Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy defense and aviation minister and inspector general, this afternoon met with the Somali Vice President and Defense Minister Mohamed Ali Samantar, who handed his royal highness a message to His Majesty King Fahd iba 'Abd al-'Aziz, from his brother His Excellency the President of Somalia Mohamed Siad Barre.

Reportage on Visit of Portuguese Foreign Minister

Arrives in Riyadh 2 Feb

LD030001 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2250 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Riyadh, 2 Feb (SPA) — The Portuguese foreign minister, Jaime Gama, arrived in Riyadh this evening for an official visit at the invitation of His Royal Highness, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs.

During the visit the Portuguese minister will have discussions with the Kingdom's officials concerning bilateral relations and ways of consolidating bilateral relatins between the two countries and other issues of mutual interest.

Confers With Foreign Minister

LD031610 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1355 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Riyadh, 3 Feb (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, conferred today with the Portuguese foreign minister and his delegation who are currently visitng the Kingdom.

The developing bilateral relations between the two countries were reviewed as was the situation in the Middle East, particularly the Palestinian issue, the Lebanese problem, and the Iraq-Iran war.

The two sides stressed their governments' interest in developing bilateral relations in th various fields. In this respect his highness the foreign minister discussed the situation in the region, and stressed that Palestine is the essential issue of the conflict in the region.

He pointed out that it can only be solved through the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people, especially their right to self-determination, their return to their homeland, and the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, particularly Jerusalem.

The Portuguese minister stressed his country's interest in developing its relations with the Kingdom and with the Arab world, because his country has historical relations that go back to the period of the Arab presence on the Iberian Peninsula. Mr Gama said that Portugal's joining the EEC will increase the cooperation between the European Community and the Arab world.

In a statement to SPA following the meeting the Portuguese minister described the talks as excellent and said there are numerous prospects for improving relations between the two countries, particularly in the economic, cultural and other fields.

He pointed out that this is the first visit of a Portuguese Government delegation since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1980.

He added that he has discussed with the foreign minister the means of bolstering relations between the two countries in addition to the situation in the Middle East, the Palestinian issue, the Iraq-Iran war, and other issues of mutual interest.

The Portuguese minister arrived in the Kingdom last night in the first ministerial-level visit of a Portuguese official to the Kingdom.

Crown Prince Returns From Tour, Damascus Stopover

LD012202 Riyadh SPA in English 1900 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Riyadh, Feb 1, SPA — Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, returned home this afternoon from official visits to Algeria and France.

The crown prince stopped for 24 hours in Damascus where he held talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on the Middle East situation and developments at the Arab arena.

During his trip to Algiers, Paris and Damascus, Prince 'Abdallah was accompanied by a high-ranking delegation including Health Minister Faysal al-Hutaylan and Industry Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zamil.

Defense Minister Returns From Pakistan Talks

LD030003 Riyadh SPA in English 1912 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Riyadh, Feb 2, SPA — Saudi Second Deputy Premier and Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan returned here tonight from Pakistan after a short visit.

He was greeted by Prince 'Abd al-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy defense and aviation minister; Prince Ahmed ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy interior minister; princes and high-ranking officials. In Islamabad, he was seen off by Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and senior officials, as well as Saudi ambassador to Pakistan Tawfiq al-Alamdar.

UAE

Official Receives Outgoing Iranian Envoy

GF021024 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Saqr ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the Supreme Council and ruler of Ra's al-Khaymah, received in his office at the Amiri court this morning Mahmud Sadat Madar-Shahi, Iranian ambassador to the UAE, who came to bid him farewell at the conclusion of his term of office.

Oil Company Reports 'Significant Gas Find'

GF041012 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 3 Feb 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi Marine Operating Company (ADMA-OPCO) has made a significant gas find in the Hayr Dalma structure, 196 km west of Abu Dhabi, on Drilling Well 3 to the Khuff and pre-Khuff formations. The wells 1 and 2 were comparatively shallow and hydrocarbon bearing.

The company maintained production at about 188,500 barrels of oil per day and 430 million cubic feet of gas, in line with government controlled levels, according to the 1984 annual report released in Abu Dhabi yesterday. Both figures approximated the 1983 levels.

The report also said a marine seismic survey conducted over 2,410 km of the company's concession area showed a number of exploration prospects which await drilling. The report said the Hayr Dalma-3 was the first well to test gas from the pre-Khuff formation. The Hayr Dalma discoveries led the exploration results in 1984, with Well 3 yielding gas in appreciable quantities.

Other discoveries included a small volume of oil Waw-1 drilled in the eastern section of the ADMA-OPCO concession area. The other wells drilled during the year were CC-1, 'Umm Lulu-2, Balbazim-2 and ZL-237 to test the Khuff, pre-Khuff, Thamamah, Arab and 'Urayj reservoirs. The drilling revealed hydrocarbons in producible quantities in 'Urayj and Arab formations and also helped define the extend of the Thamamah oil bearing structure.

ADMA-OPCO's exports last year followed the 1983 pattern with 6.71 million tonnes of the total production of 8.95 million tonnes of crude going to Japan. In 1983, six million tonnes out of total production of 9.9 million tonnes of crude went to Japan.

In 1984 the buyers of ADMA-OPCO's crude after Japan were other Far East countries 0.79 million tonnes, India 0.47, France 0.46, African countries 0.26, Australia 0.24 and Western European countries 0.19.

Last year's production of crude averaged at 116,594 bpd from 'Umm al-Shif Field and 68,883 bpd from Lower Zakum, a decrease of 9.55 per cent over 1983, when 'Umm al-Shif produced an average of 133,599 bpd and Lower Zakum 71,912 bpd. Producible wells in 1984 were substantially up with 66 in 'Umm al-Shif and 68 in Lower Zakum, compared with 49 and 58 in 1983.

Exploration footage drilled during the year fell from 98,459 feet in 1983 to 75,866 feet in 1984. Production footage drilled was up from 217,831 feet in 1983 to 374,433 feet in 1984. Water injection wells drilled fell dramatically from 253,640 feet in 1983 to 70,257 in 1984. These changes reflected the completion of some of ADMA-OPCO's big projects and the near completion of others.

PDRY

Reportage on Visit of Austrian Trade Official

Arrives in Aden 2 Feb

GF021325 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Erich Schmidt, Austrian secretary of state for commerce, trade, and industry, arrived in Aden today on a 3-day official visit to the PDRY.

Official Talks Begin

GF031600 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Excerpt] The official talks between our country and Austria began this morning at the Ministry of Trade and Supply. The PDRY side is led by Ahmad 'Ubyad al-Fadil, minister of trade and supply. The Austrian side is led by Dr Erich Schmidt, Austrian secretary of state for commerce, trade, and industry.

During the discussions, the two sides reviewed trade cooperation and the possibility of increasing the volume of trade between the two countries. Brother al-Fadil reviewed PDRY trade development and the social and economic achievements in our country. The Austrian secretary of state for commerce and industry expressed his country's readiness to increase the volume of trade and to develop the economic, trade, and technical relations between the two countries.

Chairman Congratulates SRV Leader on Anniversary

GF031512 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Congratulatory cable sent by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, on the 55th anniversary of the foundation of the Vietnamese Communist Party — date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the foundation of the Vietnamese Communist Party, I am delighted — on behalf of the YSP Central Committee, and in the name of the PDRY people, and on my own behalf — to convey to you and through

you, the most sublime congratulations to the leadership, the leading organizations, and the cadres of your friendly party, to the Vietnamese people and to you personally. All the progressive powers which adhere to freedom, peace, and social progress will participate in your anniversary.

The glorious history and unique heroism of the Vietnamese people who sacrificed great numbers of their sons as a price for the freedom, independence, and total sovereignty over their territories established the Vietnamese Communist Party as a vanguard of the people which loyally and honestly defends the interests of the Vietnamese workers. The party is a creative revivalist of the scientific socialist ideology in the distinct conditions of Vietnam.

The imperialist powers — which have been badly defeated on Vietnamese soil — are still trying to foil the revolution by plots against socialist Vietnam which, for its part, is seeking to maintain security and stability in Southeast Asia.

We again express our support for the constructive proposals, and the good intentions of your country, Laos, and Cambodia to secure peace and security in the region. We hope that the other parties will respond to such efforts.

On this occasion, we would like to express our appreciation for the mutually developing struggle relations between the two countries and the two peoples in the joint struggle against imperialism, reaction, and Zionism. We wish you good health and happiness. We wish the Vietnamese Communist Party more success and progress.

YAR

Daily Comments on Arab Leaders' Visits to U.S.

GF020522 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 2 Feb 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] In its editorial today, the newspaper *26 SEPTEMBER* comments on the visits to Washington which some Arab leaders will make in the future, their expected results, and the U.S. stand.

The paper says: It is natural that the Palestinian issue, Lebanon, and the Iraq-Iran war will be the main issues discussed and for which Arab leaders intend to reach just and comprehensive peace. But will Washington respond to these demands?

The newspaper replies saying that U.S. officials [as heard] do not expect any change in the U.S. stand. This means the United States will not recognize the PLO following its firm pledge to Israel. Thus, the United States will not make any step which will pressure or convince Israel to attend an international peace conference to resolve the Middle East conflict. In fact, the United States itself rejects such a conference because it wants to keep for itself any proposals for peace in the region or close the door to any international attempt to resolve the Middle East question, the paper says.

Further Reportage on Visit of USSR Delegation

Joint Meetings Resume

GF040600 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] The Yemeni-Soviet joint committee resumed its meetings at the central planning organ today. The joint committee discussed means of executing the economic, trade and technical agreements that were signed between the two countries during the visit of the brother leader, president and secretary general [of the General People's Congress], and his accompanying delegation to the Soviet Union in October 1984.

It was learned that during today's meeting, discussion focused on a number of economic and technical projects which the Soviet Union will participate in.

The Yemeni side at the committee meetings is led by Engineer Muhsin al-Hamdani, Public Works Ministry under secretary. The Soviet side is led by Petr Mokiyevskiy, chief of Economic Cooperation With Near East Countries Department at the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Radio Monte Carlo Interviews Foreign Minister
JN012040 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1930 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Interview with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid by Cairo correspondent Huda Tawfiq on 1 February in Cairo on weekly program "It Happened Tomorrow" — recorded]

[Text][Huda Tawfiq] Your Excellency Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, you are leaving for London, France, and the United States. What is your mission this time?

['Ismat 'Abd al-Majid] I am leaving for London in response to an invitation from British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffery Howe. I will hold talks with him. I will also meet Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher and other senior officials. It will be an opportunity during these 2 days to discuss bilateral relations covering political, economic, commercial, and technical cooperation fields. We will also discuss international topics of mutual concern.

It is understood that Britain has a leading role in the European Community. We seize this opportunity to state that we have always felt that the British Government is anxious to promote peace and contribute to bringing viewpoints closer on international probelems.

[Tawfiq] Dr 'Ismat, we have noted that the European stand is retreating from the Venice declaration. Your excellency will be visiting two major European states. What is your opinion?

['Abd al-Majid] Of course we will stress the need to fully implement the Venice declaration. I hope the European states will appreciate that the maintenance of peace in this area is in their interest and that the continuation of the dispute in the present manner will not be in their interest but a threat to world peace. We would like to cooperate with all the European states. President Husni Mubarak's last visits to Greece, Italy, and France were to support a more active role for the European Community.

[Tawfiq] What is Egypt currently proposing on the European and U.S. levels?

['Abd al-Majid] Our stand and policy are well known. We are urging our Jordanian and Palestinian brothers to reach an understanding that can help promote the peace process. Egypt wants a just and comprehensive peace in the area. It also wants Arab solidarity and unity of Arab ranks. Of course, these matters are clear to us. I am certain that many countries appreciate Egypt's policy and its frank and clear trends. Egypt stands for the settlement of problems by peaceful means. It stands for solving the Palestine question, ending Israeli occupation, and withdrawing from Lebanon. All these matters are very clear. I will present them, try to answer some of the queries, and also discuss certain topics. There is no doubt that this is a major part of the Foreign Ministry's diplomatic action.

[Tawfiq] Is there any tangible formula that Egypt can put forward in the current phase while the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue is still incomplete?

['Abd al-Majid] We have always called for self-determination for the Palestinian people. There is also a desire to end Israeli occupation of Arab territories. These are the two bases for any moves with regard to the Middle East problem and the Palestine question. We have to continue to make efforts and to unify our ranks. Regarding Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, Egypt encourages this dialogue and hopes it will reach the level of common thought. What we can call Egyptian-Jordanian-Palestinian rapprochement, which is backed by several Arab states, is in the interests of the Arab nation. These are the objectives of Egyptian policy, and this is what I will talk about.

[Tawfiq] You are making this tour and President Husni Mubarak will make the same tour 1 month later. Is there a minimum of Egyptian-Arab coordination?

['Abd al-Majid] I believe there is such coordination represented in the president's visits and contacts as well as the information that reaches him and us. We have information and we have a minimum level of understanding. Of course, there are some countries that do not fall within this category. In fact, we cannot depend on these countries in our moves.

I hope the Arabs will unify their efforts to convene an Arab summit because such a summit will unify Arab thought. We are displeased with the continued postponement of the Arab summit. I am not talking about Egypt's restoration to the Arab League. This is not the subject being discussed. In fact, the Arab summit should be aimed at creating unified Arab thought. Of course such a thought should include Egypt because Egypt is a principal element in the Arab nation. I believe this must be clear to everyone. We cannot imagine any unity of Arab thought without Egypt.

[Tawfiq] We have noticed that a Saudi move toward France and the United States followed the Arab move. King Fahd is to visit the United States. Can we say there is coordination between Egypt and Saudi Arabia?

['Abd al-Majid] We have no information in this regard. I can say that any Saudi or Arab move is aimed at explaining and defending the Arab viewpoint. We believe this to be a positive and constructive step.

[Tawfiq] Will Egypt's moves during February and March be fruitful without unified Arab thought?

['Abd al-Majid] They will be fruitful if there is unified Arab thought. However, this does not mean that Egypt will sit back with arms folded as long as Arab division continues. Egypt has its responsibilities and it appreciates and moves according to these responsibilities. Regarding the other Arab countries that cause such divisions or try to hamper any unity of Arab thought, I can say that their people or the Arab nation will take them to task. I can say that Egypt assumes its responsibilities as an Arab country that sees there is interest in achieving a unified Arab position.

[Tawfiq] To what extent has progress been made regarding the convening of an Arab summit?

['Abd al-Majid] In light of the information available to us, we can say that the summit will be postponed from January to April. This is impractical.

[Tawfiq] Regarding Egypt's relations with Israel, Egypt has proposed that it may be a link between the Arab countries and Israel. At the same time, there are problems between Egypt and Israel. Regarding Egypt's view about the solution, we can say that there are differences between that view and Israel's. The United States and Israel have rejected an international conference while the PLO and Jordan continue to insist on this. In light of these contradictions, is there any hope for the beginning of a solution?

['Abd al-Majid] Israel's Shamir said recently that Egypt should choose between Israel and the Arab countries. At that time I explained that this is an erroneous concept because there is no room for such a choice. Israel has its commitments and ties and as long as it keeps them Egypt will keep its commitments.

Regarding relations with the Arab countries, we can say they are organic and fateful for Egypt. It would be in our interest if our relations with Israel help it to understand the Arab position, end its occupation of Lebanon, and its practices in the occupied Arab territories. However, I do not want any side to believe that as long as Egypt has relations with Israel it will not be able to adopt Arab trends. These trends exist and our relations with Israel do not conflict with such trends.

[Tawfiq] Do you plan to ask the United States to hold a dialogue with the PLO?

['Abd al-Majid] Of course. This a frank and legitimate demand. President Mubarak announced this during his recent visit to the United States and his meeting with President Reagan. This is still the Egyptian Government's official position, our call for a dialogue between the United States and the PLO.

[Tawfiq] Thank you.

'Abd al-Majid Outline Goals of U.S., European Tour

Statement on Departure for London

NC020922 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0825 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Feb (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid left for London today on a 10-day tour that will take him to the United States and France.

In a predeparture statement, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that his visit to London is in response to an invitation extended by Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs. He said he will hold consultations on bilateral relations and on international topics of mutual concern. He said his visit to London will be a good opportunity for reviewing relations which are improving satisfactorily in serving the interests of the two countries. He added that Britain has a main role within the European group framework and therefore can contribute to advancing the peace process in the Middle East.

Continuing, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid said that he will also visit the United States for talks with a number of U.S. officials on bilateral relations. He said that Planning Minister Dr Kamal al-Janzuri will participate in the talks.

Concerning talks in the United States, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: We will discuss the U.S. role as a full partner in the peace process. The visit will be in preparation for the president's visit to Washington in March.

On a possible effective role by the European states, in coordination with the United States, to provide momentum to the peace process in the Middle East, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: The European states must coordinate efforts with the United States as the latter is a full partner in the process. He added that the European states can play a principal role in the participation, saying: We believe that being allies [with the United States], the European states are interested in establishing peace and stability in the area.

Regarding the call to convene an international conference on the Middle East problem and the current meetings between the United States and the Soviet Union, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt supports the U.S.-Soviet talks, adding: We believe that the talks are proceeding on the right path.

Responding to a question on whether these talks would pave the way for holding an international conference, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Let us wait and see what the results will be.

Replying to a question on why the United States does not recognize the PLO as a principal negotiator in any forthcoming talks, the foreign minister said that Egypt is pushing the United States to conduct a dialogue with the PLO before proposing the question of recognition. I have previously said that recognition is out of the question now. The United States held negotiations with the Vietnamese rebels during the Vietnam war but it never recognized them. Therefore, I am not supposed to ask for recognition, but for a dialogue that will serve the interests of the two sides. The Palestinians themselves must determine their course.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid is accompanied by Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador 'Umran al-Shafi'i.

Describes Tabah Talks as 'Useful'

NC032247 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 3 Feb (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid welcomed the U.S.-Soviet rapprochement for the advancement of peace in the Middle East and said that this rapprochement is considered the first step on the way to peace, despite the conditions Israel is making concerning the Soviet role.

In an interview with an *AL-AHRAM* correspondent in London to be published on Monday, the foreign minister affirmed that the Tabah talks were useful and constructive, and that preparations are underway for new steps to be taken in this regard.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid denied reports about the possibility of convening a tripartite conference among President Husni Mubarak,

U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and King Husayn of Jordan, during President Mubarak's visit to Washington in March. He said that his current visits to Britain and the United States aim at completing the tour that President Mubarak made to France, Germany, Greece, and Italy.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed the hope that the British role regarding the Middle East issue will be more active and effective in the coming period. He said that there have been some encouraging signs in the British position, such as the statements made by British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe during his visit to Israel last year. Britain's importance is due to the role it plays in the EEC and its close relations with the United States on the one hand, and with the various Arab states on the other.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed the hope that the United States would undertake new activity toward peace that would begin after the visits by President Husni Mubarak and King Fahd to Washington because we believe in the importance of the U.S. role in the peace process and the U.S. responsibility in advbancing the peace process in the area.

4 Miners Killed, 16 Injured in Mine Disaster
NC032110 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 3 Feb (MENA) — Four miners were killed and 16 others were injured in a phosphate mine in the Unm al-Huwaytat area, near Safajah, on the Red Sea coast.

The General Union of Mine and Quarry Workers announced today that the incident took place at dawn as a result of gases seeping into the "Muhammad Rabah" mine which is operated by the Red Sea Phosphate Company.

Accused Briton Ordered Released on Bail
NC030748 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Feb (MENA) — The High State Security Court, Second Chamber for Grievances, has decided to release on 30,000 pounds bail Godfrey Chiner, of British nationality, who is one of the accused in the plot to assassinate former Libyan Prime Minister 'Abd al-Hamid Bakkush.

AL-JUMHURIYAH, which published the report today, said that in accordance with the emergency laws, the interior minister has the right to object to the decision within 15 days of its issuance.

Planning Minister Al-Janzuri Departs for U.S.
NC020931 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Feb (MENA) — Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, minister of planning and international cooperation, left Cairo for Washington this morning on a 9-day visit to the United States. In a statement before departure, Dr Al-Janzuri said that his talks in Washington will begin on Monday with meetings with the World Bank and IMF presidents. The talks will center on the relations between Egypt and the two banks, and on ways to expedite the investment of loans in a number of projects.

The planning minister said that he will hold economic talks with the U.S. Administration on Wednesday concerning 1985 aid.

Petroleum Minister Announces New Oil Prices
NC012135 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2005 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Feb (MENA) — 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, announced new prices tonight for Egyptian crude oil exported in February.

The minister said that five grades of crude oil are produced from Egyptian oil fields. The price of oil from the Gulf of Suez and Ra's al-Bihar fields was fixed at $27.50 a barrel, half a dollar less than last month's price and half a dollar more than the price established by OPEC for the same grade oil at its recent meeting.

The petroleum minister also announced the decision to stabilize the price of oil from the Bala'im field, based on last month's prices, at [word indistinct] $26.75 a barrel and for oil from the Ra's Badran field at $26.60 a barrel.

The petroleum minister said that it had been decided to increase the price of oil from the Gharib field from $25.60 a barrel to $25.75; that is, an increase of 15 cents a barrel. The petroleum minister affirmed that these prices had been decided upon after consultation with agents and importers abroad, and that these decisions had been made on the basis of national principle and in the country's higher interest as well as in an effort to limit losses, taking the world oil market stability into consideration, and regardless of the decisions made at the recent OPEC conference.

The petroleum minister also said that it had been decided to stabilize production at the level of the previous period: namely, 870,000 barrels per day.

Nominations for New Press Chiefs Approved
NC031223 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 3 Feb (MENA) — At the session held today the chaired by Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, the Consultative Council approved the general committee's nominations for the positions of chairman of the board and chief editor which have become vacant at some press establishments after the incumbents retired.

The council approved the nomination of Muhammad Salah al-Din Muntasir to serve as chairman of the board of the Dar al-Ma'arif publishing house and chief editor of *OCTOBER* magazine for the remaining period of Anis Mansur's term. It also approved the nomination of Tal'at al-Zuhayri as chairman of board of the Al-Akhbar Akhbar al-Yawm publishing house and the nomination of Sa'id Sunbul to serve as chief editor of *AL-AKHBAR* newspaper for the remaining period of Musa Sabri's term.

It is recalled that both Anis Mansur, chairman of the board of the Dar al-Ma'arif publishing house and chief editor of *OCTOBER* magazine, and Musa Sabri Kamil, chairman of the board of Akhbar al-Yawm publishing house and chief editor of *AL-*

AKHBAR newspaper, are now over 60 years of age. This means that the consultative council must choose their successors.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Views Israeli, U.S. Policies

NC020650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2235 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Feb (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* calls on the Arab states to draw up a unified strategy to confront the dangers threatening their future. It calls for a firm Arab agreement on setting up a strong and sophisticated Arab arms industry instead of depending on the great powers to arm the Arab armies which subjects Arab security to continuous dangers.

The paper comments in its Saturday edition on the U.S. Government's decision not to sell U.S. weapons in the Middle East and says that Egypt has opened its arms to every Arab cooperating with it in the arms industry. Few responded and those who did withdrew. The U.S. suspension of arms sales again raises this question because the Reagan administration's decision is meant for the Arab states only and the Arab governments are well aware of this. The paper adds that the recent U.S. decision is a retreat by the U.S. Administration before the Israeli pressure groups within the Congress. For the last 30 years the world saw U.S. retreats from the principles of justice and peace and open partiality with Israel's aggressive expansionist policy in the Middle East, thus confirming complete conformity between the Israeli and U.S. strategies in the Middle East.

General al-Juburi Details 31 Jan Battle

Troops 'Not Surprised'

JN011449 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb (INA) — Staff Brigadier General 'Abd Mutlaq Humud al-Juburi, commander of the 16th Division, has said that his military formations were not surprised by Iran's abortive offensive at dawn today on the 606th Brigade in the operation sector of the 2d Army Corps. Speaking on the Armed Forces Radio program here this afternoon, the commander added that the Iraqi Armed Forces immediately reorganized and reinforced the positions they occupied yesterday after crushing the Iranian forces' offensive which, he said, was expected.

The commander said: We expected the enemy's offensive to take place on either the night of 31 January or the morning of 1 February.

The Iraqi military commander said that Iraqi formations had engaged the hostile forces as soon as they began their offensive. The Iraqi formations and units, which used artillery, mortars, and different types of machineguns, succeeded in annihilating the hostile forces only 3 hours after the offensive began and before they could reach our forward positions, he said.

Lists Iranian Losses

JN040718 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0623 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Feb (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi 16th Division has said that the division's offensive against Iranian positions last Thursday resulted in more than 1,500 Iranians being killed. In a statement to the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* published today, Staff Brigadier 'Abd Mutlaq Hamud al-Jaburi said that the storming of Iranian positions by Iraqi troops also resulted in the annihilation of the Jerusalem and (809 Sarab) Regiments, and the smashing of two 155 field artillery batteries and a large number of mortars. He indicated that Iraqi forces in the central sector destroyed four tanks and various vehicles, engineering equipment, and huge hardware stockpiles. In the southern sector, the commander of the Al-Husayn forces said that the Iranian offensive against Iraqi-Iranian positions resulted in the destruction of the attacking forces and the killing of 200 troops. He said that the Al-Husayn forces expected the Iranian offensive, and therefore, were able to destroy it and kill or wound its participants. Asserting that Iranian corpses are filling the battlefield, he indicated that the Iranians did not achieve anything from this offensive.

Air Force Attacks 'Large Maritime' Targets

2 Feb

JN020904 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0855 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The valiant Sky Hawks have added a new victory to those of the brave ground forces, thus continuing to score one victory after another; they are emphasizing their ability to fight the aggressive enemy and both to deter it, destroy its ground, sea, and air forces, and to deliver the strongest and toughest strikes against the rancorous aggressors. Disappointments and defeats will continue to be the lot of the wicked rulers of Iran.

At 0945 today, our gigantic Air Force planes delivered one of their famous strikes against a large maritime target south of Khark Island, hitting it accurately and effectively. All of our triumphant planes returned safely to base, praise be to God for his victory.

[Dated] 2 February 1985

4 Feb

JN041026 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1014 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Feb (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes attacked a large maritime target south of Khark Island this morning. Stating this to INA, an Iraqi military spokesman said that the target was violently and effectively hit at 1100 today, and that the Iraqi planes returned safely to base.

The spokesman asserted that the Iraqi siege of Iranian ports will not cease unless the Iranian rulers accept truth and peace; otherwise all of their material and military resources will be utterly destroyed.

It is worth noting that this is the 28th target that the Iraqi planes have hit since the beginning of this year.

Armed Forces General Command Issues Communiques

No 1,729

JN011732 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Communique No 1,729 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 1 February 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our heroic Armed Forces continue to be a lofty solid wall of brave men, protecting free, prosperous Iraq from the backward remnants and covetous gangs, making Khomeyni's herds taste the bitterness of defeat daily, and with fusilades of bullets ending the Iranian rulers' vulgar talk.

Our valiant Armed Forces continue their march from victory to victory guided by the wisdom of their great commander, thereby recording in the history of warfare the most splendid examples of precise planning, competent performance, best use of sophisticated weapons, and great morale that turned charlatan Khomeyni's men into panicky remnants. It is our forces' categorical proof to the Iranian rulers that their designs have vanished into thin air, that they have been caught in the net of defeat, and

that their charlatanry and lies are useless. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. The forces of the heroic 606th Brigade, which is one of the formations of the 16th Division operating in the sector of the 2d Army Corps, confronted an abortive enemy attempt to attack its new positions at 0330 today. Through an exemplary defensive battle that displayed the Iraqi soldiers' superior fighting ability and through splendid coordination between the brave artillery and infantry men, the offensive was foiled at 0630. The enemy remnants were destroyed with the exception of those who fled. The battle was finally decided in favor of the forces of the heroic 606th Brigade. God bless the 606th Brigade men and all men stationed on our great homeland's border.

2. On the night of 30-31 Janaury 1985, groups of the enemy remnants tried to approach our forces' positions in the central operational sector. Our heroic forces confronted them with heavy fire, annihilating most of them; the remainder fled. Confirmed enemy losses reached 197 dead and large numbers of wounded. An enemy gunboat was destroyed in another part of the sector. One of our forward units succeeded in destroying an infantry position and a mortar, burning down an ammunition depot, and killing five of the enemy.

3. Two enemy guns were engaged and silenced in the Maysan operational sector.

4. Fleeing from the oppressive regime in Iran, more Iranian militarymen and civilians sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector, seeking life and peace in the land of peace. Our units removed them safely to the rear lines.

5. The bankrupt Iranian rulers have nothing to resort to but cowardly acts that illustrate their inability against and hatred of our people. Enemy forces last night shelled some civilian areas in the outskirts of the city of Basra and in the Al-Shihabi area. A schoolgirl was injured and a house damaged in the outskirts of Basra and another house was destroyed in the Al-Shihabi area.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 February 1985

No 1,730

JN021748 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Communique No 1,730 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 2 February 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With their sophisticated weapons and efficient performance, the brave Iraqi forces continue to deal painful blows to the collapsing Khomeyniite remnant forces on all areas of the front. They have been inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment and tightening their stifling grip on the enemy's oil resources. The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. Large groups of enemy forces attempted to advance toward our positions in front of the 606th Brigade today. The brigade's men confronted them with heavy artillery and mortar fire, killing 237 men. The rest of the enemy fled the battlefield. It has been confirmed that 450 enemy men were killed as a result of our forces' attack on the night of 31 January-1 February and the subsequent enemy attempt to regain its lost positions. Thus, confirmed enemy losses over the past few days in the 606th Brigade's front amount to 687 men killed and many more wounded. Shame and ignominy to the criminal Khomeyniites.

2. In a daring air attack, our Air Force planes pounced on a large martitime target south of Khark Island at 0945 today. Our planes scored accurate, effective hits and returned safely to base, praise be to God. This reaffirms Iraq's unyielding determination to tighten its grip on the Iranian regime's resources until it desists from the policy of aggression, admits Iraq's overwhelming superiority, and abandons its ambitions and evil designs toward our people.

3. In order to further tear up the remnant Iranian forces, and as a practical challenge to the criminal Tehran ruling clique, our Air Force planes carried out a series of devastating raids against enemy concentrations east of Basra. They crushed enemy forces, destroyed much of its equipment, and returned safely to base after carrying out 37 combat missions.

4. Our brave artillery units pounded enemy positions and vehicles in the central sector. They paralyzed enemy movements and destroyed one tank and one vehicle, killing their occupants. Our forces found serviceable weapons and equipment that the enemy had abandoned during previous battles elsewhere in this sector.

5. Our forward formations shelled enemy artillery and positions in the Maysan sector, inflicting losses in personnel and equipment and silencing enemy guns. Elsewhere in this sector, two enemy men were killed, one infantry position was destroyed, and those manning it were killed.

6. Using artillery and other weapons, one of our forward units pounded selected enemy positions, engineering equipment, and artillery emplacements east of Basra, scoring direct hits. Two excavators were knocked out and two enemy men wre killed.

7. The enemy's reckless practices show the extent of its rancor against Iraq and its people. Yesterday, the enemy shelled a Basra suburb with heavy artillery, destroying a house.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 February 1985.

No 1,731

JN031745 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Communique No 1,731 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 February 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In view of Iraq's possession of all factors of victory, thanks be to God, as has been confirmed both offensively and defensively in the recent battles in the central and southern sectors, the dis-

appointed Iranian rulers are trying to portray an effective presence on the battlefronts by pleading with their defeated remanants to show some activity and thrust forward. However, facts cannot be obscured by charlatanism, and nobody can give what he does not have. Thus, all of the Khomeyniite clique's endeavors reveal its failure and impotence. These endeavors do not enhance this clique's position, but further weaken it. This stray clique could have been spared these losses and this humiliation if it had returned to justice and approached the correct course. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Early this morning the Khomeyniite clique sent groups of its collapsing remanants in two desperate attempts to attack the new positions guarded by the heroic Al-Husayn forces in the operational sector east of Basra. The valiant Al-Husayn men confronted them with a barrage of artillery shells and gun salvos, killing 200 and wounding large numbers. The remaining few fled, pursued by God's curse and the proud Iraqis' fire.

2. Our gigantic Air Force planes continued their combat missions over the enemy positions and troop concentrations in the central sector and the sector east of Basra, scoring destructive hits against grudge bearers and inflicting massive losses in personnel and equipment on the enemy. The Sky Hawks returned safely and triumphantly with their aircraft, praise be to God, after carrying out 82 combat missions.

3. With solid willpower, the valiant cavaliers of the helicopter gunships continued to confirm their absolute ability to deliver crushing blows to the enemy's defeated remnants. In successful sorties in the east of Basra and Maysan sectors yesterday evening, our helicopter gunships engaged eight enemy groups, conducted one ambush [kamin], and engaged one boat carrying a medium machinegun, delivering accurate strikes against them and destroying them. Our helicopters returned safely and triumphantly, praise be to God.

4. With an absolute superiority over the defeated enemy forces, our forward units intensifed their effective artillery and other fire against the enemy positions and weapons emplacements in the operational sector east of Basra, inflicting massive losses in men and equipment. Our units also killed four enemy troops, wounded others, blew up four hardware stockpiles, and destroyed five infantry positions, one antitank gun emplacement, and one medium machinegun emplacement. The occupants were killed. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses in a state of great confusion.

5. Our forward units in the central sector of the operational theater engaged the enemy positions, vehicles, and guns, and managed to destroy one tank, burn one hardware stockpile, and silence its sources of fire.

6. Fleeing the terrorism of Iran's ruling clique, fresh groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the operational theater. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 3 February 1985

Two Former Iranian Ministers Flee Abroad

JN020831 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0718 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb (INA) — It was reported here today that Asgar-Oladi, former Iranian minister of commerce, and Maadikhah, former Iranian minister of Islamic guidance, have fled Iran.

Based on reports from Iran, the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* says today that the two ministers recently left Tehran to avoid being pursued by the Iranian regime's elements. It adds that the defection of the two ministers was a result of the intensifying dispute among the Iranian regime's rulers.

Freed Iranian POW's Hold News Conference

JN021932 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] The Iranian POW's who were captured by our heroes during the recent battles in the 2d and 3d Army Corps sectors have refused to return to Iran and live in the atmosphere of repression and terrorism that Khomeyni's men are practicing against the Iranian people. At a news conference they held here today with representatives of local, Arab, and foreign newspapers, magazines, and news agencies, the Iranian POW's asserted that they prefer to stay in Iraq because it will provide stability and security for them. Iraq gave them the chance to return to their families, stay in Iraq, or leave Iraq for any other destination.

They praised Iraq's humane treatement of the Iranian people throughout the war, and its repeated calls for ending the war and solving the problems through peaceful means in order to stop bloodshed in both countries. They also stressed that leader President Saddam Husayn's generous step in releasing them, even though they are POW's, is new proof of the good intentions that Iraq — leadership and people — have for the repressed Iranian people.

The Iranian POW's also reviewed manifestations of anarchy and instability in Iran and the repressive actions that the Khomeyniite organs are practicing against the Iranian people. They said that Khomeyni's guards continue to surround schools and playgrounds in order to send the students and youths to death in the aggressive war against Iraq. They also explained that Iran is suffering from a suffocating economic crisis as a result of Iraq's efficient siege on the ports that export Iranian oil, and that the absence of food supplies and the need to stand in line for food have become familiar characterisitics of Iranian life. They pointed out that the privileges enjoyed by Khomeyni's guards have become a source of irritation for the Iranian people. The POW's added that these guards' interference in the military establishments has led to unrest and indignation among the Iranian military forces, which are waiting for an opportunity to destroy the mullahs' regime.

They also spoke about the 2d and 3d Army Corps' two recent operations, pointing out that these two Iraqi battles surprised the Iranian forces because of the sudden attack, the swift movement, and the accuracy of the plan's details, axes, ploys, and firepower. They added that due to this situation and their rejection of

fighting, they preferred to hide in their positions and safeguard their lives until the Iraqi fighters arrived and captured them.

Mauritanian Presidential Envoy Conducts Visit

Arrives in Baghdad

JN011033 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb (INA) — Abdelkhader Ould Didi, the Mauritanian president's personal envoy to President Saddam Husayn and Foreign Ministry under secretary, arrived in Baghdad last night. He was welcomed on arrival by Taha Yasin al-'Ali, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, the head of the Foreign Ministry's Arab Department, and the Mauritanian ambassador in Baghdad.

Delivers Message to President

JN031041 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Feb (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Mauritanian President Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya on relations between the two fraternal countries. The message was delivered by Abdelkhader Ould Didi, Mauritanian Foreign Ministry under secretary, when President Saddam Husayn received him this morning.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, the president's secretary, and the Mauritanian ambassador in Baghdad.

Departs Baghdad

JN040946 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad 4 Feb (INA) — Abdelkader Ould Didi, Mauritanian Foreign Ministry under secretary, has called on the Iranian regime to respond to peace endeavors to enable Iraq to devote its efforts toward serving the Arab and Islamic causes.

In a statement yesterday before leaving Baghdad, the Mauritanian official praised Iraq's stand toward bringing an end to the conflict with Iran, and hoped that Iran would emulate Iraq's desire to stop bloodshed and devote itself to development programs.

During his 3-day visit, Abdelkader delivered a message to President Saddam Husayn from Mauritanian President Colonel Maayouia Ould Taya on the latest developments in Mauritania.

Oil Minister Discusses Exports, OPEC Decision

GF031106 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0750 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Dubayy, 3 Feb (WAKH) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi has said that the Yanbu' oil pipeline between Iraq and Saudi Arabia, when it is opened next year, will enable Iraq to export 1/2 million barrels per day, in addition to the 1.2 million barrels per day that Iraq is currently exporting based on OPEC decisions.

In an interview with today's issue of the Dubayy-based newspaper *AL-BAYAN*, Mr Taqi said that the oil pipeline between Iraq and Turkey has a capacity of 1 million barrels per day, while tankers transport about 200,000 barrels per day from Iraq to Jordan's Aqaba port.

He pointed out that Iraq has the biggest oil reserves after the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and that this reserve is between 600-800 billion barrels.

The Iraqi minister expected that the new OPEC price rate will stabilize the international oil market, but said it is not ruled out that OPEC will be subjected to external pressures, particularly during the forthcoming spring and summer seasons, in order to force OPEC to make further concessions.

He described OPEC's decision to abandon the price of $29 per barrel as appropriate for the time being, since it had made greater progress in the handling of price differences than the previous conference that was held in December 1984.

He said that this was not the only conference during which the decisions were made by the majority. He said OPEC adopted a similar decision during the March conference in 1983, when it reduced the price from $34 to $29 per barrel. He said that OPEC might benefit from this reduction in order to sell bigger amounts of oil at the new price of $28 per barrel.

Ramadan Comments on Popular Army 'Experiment'

JN021426 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, commander in chief of the Popular Army, asserted that the Popular Army experiment is one that the Arab nation needs following the series of defeats and collapses caused by the Arab people's isolation and their lack of opportunity to exercise their role.

In a statement published in the monthly magazine *HURRAS AL-WATAN*, Taha Yasin Ramadan said that Iraq does not object to similar bodies in the Arab countries benefiting from the Iraqi experiment.

He added that this experiment stemmed from Iraq's ability and resources to train and arm all Iraqi men and women.

He asserted that the number of volunteers in the Popular Army is increasing, particularly after the war imposed by the Iranian regime on Iraq.

He explained that the Popular Army has a number of schools and training camps which have played a distinguished role in developing the competence of both the instructors and fighters.

PLO's Muhammad 'Abbas Arrives, Makes Statement

JN020931 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb (INA) — PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad 'Abbas, known as Abu al-'Abbas, arrived in Baghdad this morning.

Abu al-'Abbas told INA that his visit is a continuation of the PLO's meetings with officials at the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's National Command. He said the meeting will deal with consultation and exchange of opinions about joint issues with the aim of confronting the forces of aggression, particularly during the current Arab circumstances. He emphasized that the continuation of the Iranian aggression against Iraq poses a definite and direct danger to the Palestinian question and greatly harms the pan-Arab cause.

AL-YARMUK Views Goals of Recent Offensives

JN030908 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Feb (INA) — An Iraqi newspaper warns the Iranian rulers that their forces will make Iran's soldiers food for the vultures and will crush the troop concentrations with which they try to commit aggression. The *AL-YARMUK* newspaper, issued by the Defense Ministry, says that the recent 2d and 3d Army Corps military operations have provided new evidence that Iraq is determined to preserve its territory.

AL-YARMUK adds that the Iraqi forces will exterminate any troops seeking to approach their positions and destroy them,shattering the Iranian rulers expansionist dreams. The paper says that the Iraqis will continue to deal blows to the Iranians on land, sea, and air, and will maintain the initiative in defending their country or waging offensives. The paper stresses that the Iraqi forces attack on land to take up positions in strategic areas that would optimize their defense capabilities.

Editorials Link Iran's Domestic Problems to War

JN021055 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0713 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb (INA) — In their editorials today, two Iraqi newspapers assert that the successive defeats of the Iranian forces during the last few days in the 2d and 3d Army Corps' sectors will exacerbate the psychological effect of the war on Iran. The two newspapers explain that the situation will double the hardships facing the Iranian regime on both the military and human mobilization level, including the hectic attempts to throw more Iranians into the crematory of war.

AL-THAWRAH says that it has become obvious in Iran lately — and completely apparent in all Iranian provinces and cities — that a very large strata of Iranian people no longer desire war or the continuation of fighting.

The newspaper refers to the exacerbating internal impasse, especially the economic impasse that is getting worse as a result of the Iraqi blockade of the Iranian regime's ports on the Arab Gulf, and this regime's inability to confront the increasing domestic economic problems resulting from the continuation of war.

Concluding, *AL-THAWRAH* asserts Iraq's determination to disable the Iranian regime in all fields in order to foil its schemes and to destroy its arrogance.

The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* points out that the Iranian forces are suffering from obvious fragmentation, continuous frustrations, and chronic impotence in confronting the Iraqi forces. It explains that the Iranian forces have started to realize that they are playing a hostile role against Iraq, motivated by Khomeyni in order to achieve his dreams and illusions.

Concluding, the newspaper calls on the Iranian regime to adopt the course of peace and to stop the war because this is the only way to avert the catastrophe that is awaiting Iran.

Briefs

Ambassador Departs — Baghdad, 3 Feb (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim received New Zealand Ambassador Barry Hewitt Brooks today at the end of his term in Baghdad. [*Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 3 Feb 85 JN*]

Microwave Project Inaugurated — Baghdad , 3 Feb (INA) — The microwave link between Iraq and Jordan began operation here today. 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Rahim, Iraqi minister of transportation and communications, inaugurated the project with a telephone call from the telecommunications center in Baghdad to Jordanian Minister of Communications Dr Muhammad 'Addub al-Zabin. [Excerpt] [*Baghdad INA in Arabic 1342 GMT 3 Feb 85 JN*]

Reportage on Visit by FRG President von Weizsaecker

Arrives for 3-Day Visit

JN031607 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Amman — FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker and his wife arrived in Amman this afternoon on an official 3-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur.

His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur led those who received the FRG president and his wife when they landed at the airport.

A 21-gun salute was fired to greet Jordan's great guest. His Highness Prince Hashim and Her Highness Princess Iman presented two bouquets of flowers to His Excellency President Weizsaecker and his wife.

The FRG guest was also received by King Husayn's representative, His Highness Prince Muhammad, Her Highness Princess Tahrid, Crown Prince Hasan, Her Highness Princess Tharwat, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat and his wife, Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi, House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Chief Chamberlain His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, Army Chief General Zayd ibn Shakir, Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar, Ambassador to the FRG Fawwaz Sharaf, FRG Ambassador to Jordan Herwig Bartels, senior civilian and military officials, the dean of the diplomatic corps, and the EEC ambassadors and their wives.

His Majesty King Husayn accompanied the FRG president to the dais and the FRG and Jordanian national anthems were played. The two leaders then inspected an honor guard representing the Jordanian ground, sea, and air forces.

Then His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur accompanied Jordan's two great guests through the capital's streets, which were decorated with FRG and Jordanian flags and banners of welcome expressing the close relations between the Jordanian and FRG peoples. Crowds of people also greeted the two great leaders.

An itinerary has been prepared for the great guest, which includes visits to Jordan's cultural, historic, and tourist sites. His excellency the guest, his wife, and the delegation accompanying him will also acquaint themselves with the progress that Jordan has achieved in various fields.

His excellency the FRG president is accompanied by an official delegation which includes Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs and deputy chancellor; Dr (Lausblich), director of the presidential office; Dr Jurgen Sudhoff, official spokesman for the FRG Government; (Wilhelm Herz), director general of the FRG Foreign Ministry's political department; Dr Reinhard Schenk, head of foreign policy and the presidential office [title as heard]; and (Dr Hans Settler), head of the FRG Foreign Ministry's Middle East section.

Heads Official Talks

JN031645 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Amman — The official talks between the Jordanian side, led by His Majesty King Husayn, and the FRG side, led by President Richard von Weizsaecker, began at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening. The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by King Husayn's representative, His Highness Prince Muhammad, Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Army Chief General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, and Jordan's Ambassador in Bonn, Al-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf.

They were also attended on the FRG side by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs and deputy chancellor; Dr (Lausblich), director of the presidential office; Dr Jurgen Sudhoff, official spokesman for the FRG Government; (Wilhelm Herz), director general of the FRG Foreign Ministry's political department; Dr Reinhard Schenk, head of the foreign policy department at the presidential office; and Dr (Hans Settler), head of the FRG Foreign Ministry's Middle East section.

Discusses Middle East Situation

JN031907 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] The Jordanian side, led by His Majesty King Husayn, and the FRG side, led by His Excellency President Richard von Weizsaecker, held a round of official talks at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening.

Following the 2-hour talks between His Majesty King Husayn and his excellency the great guest, a responsible press source at the Royal Hahsemite Court told PETRA that his majesty comprehensively reviewed the developments of the political situation in the Middle East region since 1967. His majesty explained Israel's inclination to dominate and to be intransigent toward a comprehensive peace in the region in the absence of attaining a peace equation based on restoring the occupied territory in exchange for a just and comprehensive peace. His majesty stressed that UN Security Council Resolution No 242 is a common factor for all political initiatives proposed since 1967, and that the basic principle is that of land for peace. His Majesty King Husayn stressed the importance of the Palestinian people's participation in any move to establish peace. His majesty pointed out Jordan's view toward the crystallization of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian stand, within the framework of Arab and international support, for the sake of reaching an honorable peace in the Middle East.

The press source added that His Excellency President Weizsaecker expressed the FRG's appreciation for the Jordanian stand, and for Jordan's recent positive steps to activate the hot situation [as heard] in the Middle East. He expressed his country's hope that this move, which will receive support from various world countries, will be promoted for the sake of establishing a just and lasting peace, in view of the danger posed to the region's security and stability by the state of stalemate. His excellency

the FRG president stressed that the Jordanian concept of the political move toward peace contains the elements of hope, and is a valuable opportunity that should not be missed by the various sides. He expressed the FRG's apprehension that the available peace opportunity will not be utilized, because this will exacerbate the situation and increase the extremism threatening stability and peace in the Middle East.

The press source told PETRA that the Jordanian and German sides agreed on the need to end the Iraq-Iran war as soon as possible. The two sides expressed their full satisfaction with the level of bilateral relations and joint cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Attending the talks on the Jordanian side were His Highness Prince Muhammad, personal representative to his majesty the king; His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent; Ahmad 'Ubaydat, prime minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, court minister; Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Tahir al-Masri, minister of foreign affairs; Al-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, Jordanian ambassador in Bonn.

Attending on the German side were Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs and deputy chancellor; (Lausblich), director of the presidential office; Jurgen Sudhoff, official spokesman for the government; (Wilhelm Herz), director general of the Foreign Ministry's political department; Reinhard Schenk, head of the foreign policy department at the presidential office; and (Hans Feddler), head of the Foreign Ministry's Middle East section.

Receives Medal, Exchanges Gifts

JN031940 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur received His Excellency FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker and his wife at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. They exchanged medals and gifts.

King Husayn awarded the FRG president the Al-Husayn ibn 'Ali Medal, which is the highest Jordanian medal. He also awarded the FRG president's wife the decorated Al-Nahdah Medal.

It is noteworthy that King Husayn has the Meritorious Medal, which is the highest FRG medal.

Her Majesty Queen Nur and the FRG president's wife visited the Roman Amphitheater this afternoon. Culture, Tourism, and Antiquities Minister Tahir Hikmat received them. Her majesty and the FRG president's wife were briefed by Dr 'Adnan al-Hadidi, director of the Antiquities Department, on the history and antiquities of the city of Amman, as well as on the restoration work taking place in the Roman amphitheater area.

The FRG president's wife also visited the folklife jewelry and fashion exhibitions and was briefed on the articles being exhibited, which represent various historical ages.

King Husayn's Banquet Speech

JN040653 Amman Television Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 3 Feb 85

["Text" of speech by King Husayn at a dinner banquet held in Amman on 3 February 1985 in honor of FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate.

His Excellency President Richard von Weizsaecker, ladies and gentlemen: It is with overwhelming pleasure that I welcome you in Amman in my personal name and in the name of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan — people and government. Queen Nur, who shares with me this pleasure, also joins me in warmly welcoming your wife and the accompanying delegation. Your official visit to our country affords us the good opportunity to honor the friendly German people in your person and to express the feelings of friendship, cordiality, and respect that our Jordanian people harbor for the FRG people and government. The Jordanian people, who are honored by your presence as a noble guest on their land, appreciate the special privilege you have given us by choosing Jordan as the first country in the Middle East you are visiting after your assumption of the presidency of the friendly FRG. Our people will always recall this distinguished day which constitutes a new momentum to the process of bilateral relations and a development of the mutual cooperation between our two countries for the benefit and wellbeing of the two friendly peoples.

Your Excellency, the European Continent has been linked to the Arab world by strong cultural ties that are deeply-rooted in history. They have been united by common principles and values, as well as growing vital interests and mutual cooperation in the fields of economy, commerce, and industry. The German nation has always been in the vanguard of European countries which enjoy the Arabs' respect and appreciation in view of the sublime principles it upholds and the living values it represents embodied in productive work and brilliant creativeness that are for its own benefit and the benefit of others in their continuous endeavor to achieve the development and progress of their societies.

These are the same principles and values that have enabled the German people throughout the ages to assume a notable place in the fields of science, literature, and art and to prominently contribute to the accomplishments of modern technological progress. The German people have been and still are in the vanguard of peoples that are concerned with Arab and Islamic studies. The scientific studies and researches that German institutes and universities present in order to introduce the world to Arab Islamic civilization is a significant cultural contribution which deserves our appreciation and praise.

Your Excellency, on this broad basis of Jordanian-German historical and cultural ties, special relations have been established and entrenched between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the FRG throughout the past three decades. These relations have been tested on more than one difficult occasion and they have emerged firmer and stronger until they were crowned in June 1977 by the general cooperation agreement which was signed by our two friendly countries and which led to the development and

expansion of economic, technical, and cultural cooperation between us. It pleases me to affirm to Your Excellency that Jordan — people and government — notes with appreciation and gratitude all that your friendly government is giving in the form of capital and technical aid and easy loans for Jordanian development projects.

All these have played a significant role in Jordan's economic and social development and have contributed toward developing the main structures of irrigation, agriculture, industry, and energy. We must not forget to highly appreciate your governemnt's recent decision to maintain in 1984 and 1985 the level of technical and economic aid given to Jordan in the previous 2 years. Jordan, which affirms its pride in the continued process of cooperation and friendship with the FRG people and government, hopes for more German technical and investment backing for its development projects, especially those in the new 5-year plan whose implementation will begin next year. We are greatly confident that the FRG Governemnt will back Jordan's requests to the EC for technical development and capital aid.

Your Excellency, you know that prosperity is the twin of stability and that firmly established peace is the strong framework for prosperity and stability both on the regional and international levels. Jordan, which is in the heart of the Middle East, has lived for peace and has worked and is still working to achieve it. But it should be the peace that is acceptable to the people so that it will be viable. It is the peace that is based on the principles of right and justice and that stems from the parties' awareness that their real interest is in achieving and preserving it. The Middle East is one of the regions that has suffered and is still suffering a great deal from the lack of peace and the continuation of the state of anxiety and tension resulting from the state of no peace, no war. Within the principle of interdependence on which the world lives, interests intermix and feed on one another. Since peace and stability form the basis of prosperity for the whole world, achieving them in every region becomes an international duty that is not only confined to the parties that lack peace and stability in any one particular region.

It is on the basis of these concepts and convictions that Jordan has adopted its stand on the Middle East dispute and accepted Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967 that set the basis for a just, lasting, and balanced peace, stemming from the provisions of the UN Charter and international law and affirming the principle of territory for peace.

Ever since the Security Council's adoption of Resolution 242, two new trends have evolved in the Middle East arena: The first was negative and was represented by undermining the principle of territory for peace through Israel's settlement on occupied Arab territory, annexation of Arab Jerusalem and the Syrian heights, and the Israeli people's retreat from their declared desire, until the June 1967 war, to achieve a just and lasting peace with the Arab states.

The second was positive and was represented by a growing international unanimity on the need to include the Palestinian people, represented by the PLO, in the peace process on the consideration that the Palestinian dimension in the Middle East crisis constitutes the crux of the dispute. This is what Israel refuses to recognize and deal with, thereby harming the interests of the region's peoples, including the Israeli people, and exposing peace and stability to more danger.

Jordan, which believes in equal international responsibility toward the various causes of peace in the world, has never stopped addressing this issue and calling upon nations to view it more seriously for the sake of an earnest collective action to put an end to Israel's continued occupation and gradual annexation of Arab territory through the achievement of a just and balanced peace. Therefore, we hope that the friendly FRG and the EC countries will play an active and influential role that will help the countries of the region in their sincere efforts to achieve right and justice and to spread lasting peace in the region.

Your Excellency, welcome to Jordan and among the Jordanian people, who cherish the friendship of the German people and hold them in great esteem. The Jordanian people share with me these sincere feelings and warm welcome. I call upon the honored guests to stand in honor and respect for our two great guests. We wish them continued good health and happiness and a happy stay. Peace be upon you.

Von Weizsaecker's Banquet Speech

JN0407S4 Amman Television Service in Arabic 2112 GMT 3 Feb 85

["Text" of speech by FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker at a dinner banquet hosted in his honor in Amman on 3 February — read by announcer]

[Text] Your Majesty the King, Your Majesty the Queen, ladies and gentlemen. I greatly thank your majesty, in my own name and on behalf of my wife and the members of my delegation, for your cordial welcome. This is my first official visit to a country outside Europe. It is also the first visit by a German president to your country. The Federal Republic of Germany harbors sentiments of friendship and respect for Jordan and its monarch. We are following with great sympathy your majesty's leadership of your country — a leadership that has been characterized with courage and wisdom for more than three decades in this unstable, tense region of the world, which is fatefully important for both the Germans and Europeans. Thanks to your majesty, your country is now enjoying peace and stability and is pursuing the moderate, middle-of-the-road policy. We harbor sentiments of admiration for your country's achievements due to its leadership's wisdom and the activity and diligence of its people.

Jordan plays a basic role in the peacemaking process. A wise lady, a German poetess, who lived in the 19th century, said: You cannot realize peace unless you give it to others also. This saying has not lost any of its truthfulness. Your majesty hopes that peace and justice would prevail in your region. The great economic and social tasks in your country and the entire region cannot be carried out except under the shadow of peace.

Your majesty, Jordanian-German relations are permeated by a spirit of trust and understanding. Basic convictions on all important issues are identical. You have affirmed in the past that adopting the principles of right and justice and respecting human

dignity are two things that unify our consciences. We can but completely endorse the correctness of these words. In this spirit, our cooperation has developed, our friendship has increased, and our readiness to cooperate has deepened. This is the basis on which our present relations are built. We feel satisfied because we have contributed toward your country's economic and social progress.

Jordan was one of the first countries with which the FRG, since its establishment, started a cooperation that is based on friendship and equality. Together we have been able to realize a number of projects and big achievements. Here, I would like to refer to our contribution toward developing the Jordan Valley and expanding the Aqaba port capacity. We are interested in continuing this successful cooperation. Likewise, we support your second 5-year plan, which aims at increasing the number of social groups that benefit from this cooperation in development.

The multifacted cultural relations that defined the general framework of the 1979 Jordanian-German agreement covers wide sectors such as antiquities, oriental studies, language classes, exhibitions, and musical recitals for both Jordanian and German musicians. As a former member of the Anglican Church Council of Germany, I am overwhelmingly pleased to find that this church has a large educational establishment for teaching Arab orphans. The Theodore Schneller School, whose founder was born in my hometown, has traditions that are 100 years old. The graduates of this school, both in Jordan and the rest of the Middle East, boast of a very good reputation. The FRG Government will continue to back this school.

The challenges that impose themselves in this age show that science and technology are of basic importance within our cultural cooperation. I am pleased to say that there is a fertile scientific exchange between our establishments and Jordanian universities and the Royal Scientific Society, which I will visit tomorrow. This is proved by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan's visit to Bonn in the summer of 1984. His highness' delegation included a number of university presidents and prominent scholars. We would like to continue this path, based on the interests of both sides. It has been decided that Jordan television will broadcast programs in German. I welcome this development because I am convinced that this is the best means of allowing everyone to participate in this educational exchange.

Your Majesty, Jordan is one of the countries with which we are connected by distinguished friendly relations. This friendship is not directed against anyone. It is both an opportunity and commitment. This friendship is based on a background that emanates from both the past and the present. Over the past decades, your country hosted large numbers of refugees. My country, following World War II, also hosted several million displaced persons. We share your majesty's conviction that war cannot be a means of imposing peace. Both our countries have a vital interest in realizing peaceful equilibrium in disputes [as heard]. Our highest ideal is to work for peace and to preserve freedom and peace in a peaceful atmosphere.

Peace is threatened in your region more than in any other region. Lebanon, whose suffering has been very long, has been exposed to fighting and war for 10 years. The Iraqi-Iranian war has been going on for 5 years. Your country has been greatly suffering from the Arab-Israeli dispute, which has dominated political developments in the Middle East for four decades. These disputes, from which you are suffering, harm us, the Germans, in a direct manner. I not only mean that the wars in your region constitute a threat to peace in our region, but rather that we are aware that we are present on the edge of the struggle between East and West. This fact defines the nature of both our human and political existence and increases our ability to understand the nature of your situation. Therefore, our policy with regard to peace takes into frank consideration the circumstances of the Middle and Near East in its equations. We will exert our utmost to contribute toward establishing peace and stability in this region together with the EC member states and in close coordination with our American friends.

Our position vis-a-vis the basic problem, namely, the Arab-Israeli dispute, is very clear and unambiguous. It has been expressed by the joint European policy as stipulated in the EC summit resolutions. We fully support this policy. Peace cannot be ensured for the people in the Middle East in the future unless it is comprehensive, just, and permanent. It must be comprehensive because peace cannot be realized unless it deals with all the Middle East states and peoples. It cannot be just — and here lies the crux of our concepts — unless it is conducted through peaceful means and negotiations; it has to effect harmony between the right of Israel and the other states in the region, including Jordan, to exist within secure, recognized boundaries, and the Palestinian people's right of self-determination.

No country can remain remain peaceful while one of its parties feels that it is shunned or persecuted. All parties must realize that establishing genuine peace requires concessions, no matter how painful these concessions may be. For a long time, we have been supporting the right of self-determination for both the Palestinian and German peoples, provided that this will not be at the expense of our peoples and does not greatly harm the rights of others.

We are working in Europe for creating a peaceful situation in which the German people will restore their unity while exercising their free right of self-determination. Also in the Middle East, the right of self-determination cannot be considered in isolation from comprehensive peace. This right must enhance, rather than hinder, peace in your region. But Middle East peace cannot be realized without or against the Palestinian people. It will also be impossible without or against Israel. We, the Germans in particular, in light of the dark pages of our history, show deep understanding toward Israel's desire for evetual security.

For centuries, the Middle East struggle has been causing great pain to people in this part of the world. I do not know any other world region which shows so vividly that violence can neither realize justice nor peace. Therefore, there must be a renunciation of force and the use of force, particularly in this region. Negotiations are the demand of the hour and we are certain that such negotiations must be based on the principle of international law; namely, the inadmissibility of acquiring territory by force.

Your Majesty, a short while ago you reiterated that your policy is based on the principle of territory in exchange for peace. We

hope that you will find understanding for this policy. Like you, I realize that time is running out, particularly since time in the Middle East is not bringing peace and moderation. Regrettably, the opportunities granted by the 1982 peace efforts were not exploited.

We are overwhelmingly concerned by the stoppage of the peace process and because obstacles continue to exit. Moreover, the policy of settling in the West Bank is hardening reconciliation among the various disputing interests. The state of division in the Arab ranks prevents a united stand toward Israel.

Your Majesty, in the past you wrote: As Arabs, we can agree on all outstanding issues. Thus, during the past months, you placed your personal weight in order to tip the balance and get closer to this great aim. The restoration of diplomatic relations with Egypt -- a step that paves the way for rapproachement between other Arab states and Egypt, which is of special importance to the Arab world -- proves your wisdom and resolve.

We have followed with great interest your endeavors to revive dialogue with the Palestinians with the aim of creating a joint platform in search of peace. We agree with you that this is expected to support the forces of moderation and rationalism. The EC's summit council affirmed that its 10 member states will do what they can to overcome the stagnation in the peace process and to back efforts for new dialogue among the various parties concerned.

We are still at the beginning of the new year. We have ahead of us efforts that require all of our endeavors and God's help. I wish for you and for us that this year will crown your intensive efforts for peace with success and pave the way for solving the problems of this region, which is the cradle of three monotheistic religions and of ancient civilizations.

Your Majesty, during critical times you proved your true friendship toward our country. You can trust our friendship toward you. I raise my glass in a toast to Your Majesty and to Her Majesty the queen, wishing the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan a happy, peaceful future and hoping that the friendship between out two peoples will continue to develop.

Holds Amman News Conference

LD040949 Hamburg DPA in German 0837 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Amman 4 Feb (DPA) -- The critical situation that may develop in the Middle East this year was also the main topic on the 2d day of the state visit by Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker to Jordan. At a news conference at the Royal Basman Palace on Monday, he expressed full agreement with King Husayn on the two most important steps for a Middle East solution.

Firstly, Egypt must resume a dialogue with her neighbors and the PLO will have to overcome its inactivity and adopt a moderate peace policy. Secondly, at the beginning of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's second term of office, an American decision is now urgently needed to once again participate in and get involved with the Middle East.

Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher referred to the EC decision, according to which Italy will take stock of the Middle East situation during its council presidency in the first half of the year. New agreement within the EC is not necessary, since there has been practically agreement regarding the PLO's participation since the Venice resolution of 1980. After the stocktaking, a decision will be made on how to submit the EC concepts to Washington.

Jordanian papers in big headlines on Monday emphasized the visit by the federal president. The *JORDAN TIMES* underlined the hope that the EC's efforts might turn out to be useful. German delegation circles emphasized the urgency with which King Husayn has pointed out the dangerous aggravation of the situation in talks with his German guests.

The Jordan king is especially worried about greater radicalism within the Arab camp if 1985 turns out to be a year in which once again no progress is made towards peace negotiations. Washington has to accept an essential part of the blame for the standstill. Jordanian commentaries view in this light the demand to involve the Soviet Union in a peace conference, a demand that now appears to be essential.

It was in this spirit that the federal president expressed his support for the king. It made no sense, Von Weizsaecker said Monday, to convene a conference without those powers capable of influencing a peace development. However, this called above all for "an active role by the United States."

Ambassador to FRG on Von Weizsaecker's Visit

JN030833 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Feb 85 pp 1, 20

[Text] His Excellency Al-sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, the Jordanian ambassador in Bonn, has said that the FRG president's visit to Jordan comes at a time of ideal FRG-Jordanian relations.

In a statement to *AL-DUSTUR*, he said that the fact that the FRG president, who was elected only a few months ago, will make his first international trip to Jordan means that the FRG president, government, and people harbor special feelings for His Majesty King Husayn, his government, and people.

His excellency said that the FRG's appreciation and admiration of his majesty's wise policy is reflected in all aspects of bilateral relations, whether economic, educational, technical, or other. He said that Foreign Minister Genscher's participation in this visit confirms the FRG Government's interest in His Majesty King Hushyn's political steps to save the kinfolk and land.

Al-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf said that the talks between His Majesty King Husayn and his honorable guest will deal with the latest developments in the region which the FRG, along with other European Community countries, will undoubtedly play a role. Moreover, the talks will deal with bilateral relations and all aspects of cooperation. His Excellency Al-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf arrived in Amman 2 days ago in order to participate in the talks that will take place during the FRG president's visit to Jordan.

AL-RA'Y Welcomes FRG President, Condems Brandt

JN020748 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 2 Feb 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "We Welcome the FRG President and Condemn Brandt's Statements," *AL-RA'Y* says: There is a big difference between the statements attributed to Willy Brandt, former FRG chancellor and one of the leaders of the Socialist International, and those made by FRG Ambassador in Amman Dr Herwig Bartels on Thursday.

Israeli propaganda cited Brandt, who is currently on a visit to Israel, as saying that he prefers Jerusalem to remain united as it is now, and that the statements made by the Green Party delegation that criticized Israeli policy in the occupied territory do not express FRG public opinion. He called on the Israelis to ignore these statements.

It is obvious that the statements that Israel attributed to Brandt are a cause for resentment and concern and cast doubts regarding the real role of the Socialist International toward the Palestinian cause.

Thus, it would be better for the former FRG chancellor to correct the statements attributed to him, if they were in any way tarnished or mutilated, to change their meaning and objective. Otherwise, silence will only confirm these statements. Consequently, these statements will be considered a dangerous and unfriendly sign from Brandt and his party toward the Arabs.

AL-RA'Y adds: On the other hand, the statements made by the FRG ambassador in Amman are encouraging, especially since they express the FRG Government's complete support for King Husayn's policy and opinions regarding his efforts to achieve a real peaceful solution to the Palestinain cause.

The ambassador's statements show that FRG President Dr Richard von Weizsaecker's visit to Jordan, which will begin tomorrow, is an indication of moral support for Jordan's efforts in this regard.

AL-RA'Y continues: As we express satisfaction over the ambassador's statements, and as we welcome the FRG president's expected visit, we hope that the FRG will play a more active role in the European Community in order to convince it of the FRG's stand toward the Palestinian cause and to make that community play a real role in achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

AL-RA'Y concludes: At the same time, we hope that Brandt realizes the dangers of his statements which encourage the Israeli aggressors, especially the statements on Jerusalem. Perhaps, he will remember that such statements are like poisonous daggers with which he stabs the Palestinian cause and the Arab nation.

These statements will cause a wide gap between his party and the Arab world. These statements represent improper political behavior toward the visit that the FRG president will pay to Jordan tomorrow.

King Receives Message From Sudan's Numayri

JN021637 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received a special message from His Excellency Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. Ahmad Muhammad Dhiyab, the Sudanese president's envoy, conveyed the message when His Majesty King Husayn received him at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon.

No New Information Minister in 'Immediate Future'

LD031143 Kuwait KUNA in English 1039 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Amman, Feb 3 (KUNA) — The Jordanian Government will not in the immediate future, appoint a minister for information to replace Layla Sharaf who offered her resignation recently, official sources said Sunday.

The sources told KUNA that the Information Ministry portfolio is more likely to be assigned to a serving Cabinet minister for the time being.

Sharaf submitted her resignation last week in protest to the state's restriction on freedom of expression. The resignation was immediately accepted by the Jordanian monarch.

Nishanov To End Term as Soviet Envoy to Jordan

JN041110 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 4 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Amman (J.T.) — Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Rafik Nishanov is ending his tour of duty and returning to Uzbekistan, his home republic, to assume an important post there, the *JORDAN TIMES* has learned.

Mr. Nishanov, who has represented the Soviet Union here since 1978, is expected to return to the Soviet Union within two weeks.

In Uzbekistan, the envoy is expected to be named a member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium for the republic and may be given a ministerial post in the government of the Central Asian republic. The Soviet Union has 15 republics and Uzbekistan is the third largest of them.

Iraqi Civil Defense Director Arrives 2 Feb

JN021903 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] 'Imad al-Din Husayn Shabib, Iraqi civil defense general director, arrived in Amman today on a week-long official visit to Jordan during which he will hold talks with Lieutenant General Khalid al-Tarawinih, the civil defense director.

Shabib told the PETRA correspondent that he is visiting Jordan at the invitatioon of the civil defense director in order to observe Jordan's civil defense experiment and to discuss the exchange of expertise and coordination in matters leading to joint service in

the two countries and the protection of Arab citizens. He was received by Lt Gen al-Tarawinih and a number of civil defense officials.

Mauritanian Envoy Arrives To Convey Message

JN041046 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 4 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — Abdelkader Ould Didi, Mauritanian Foreign Ministry under secretary, arrived in Amman last night on a brief visit to Jordan, during which he will convey a message to His Majesty King Husayn from Mauritanian President Colonel Maayouia Ould Taya.

The Mauritanian envoy was received by 'Ali al-Halabi, the Mauritanian honorary consul general to Jordan, and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

It is worth noting that Didi arrived in Amman from Baghdad within a tour of several Arab countries.

Labor Minister Returns From Visit to Egypt

JN011317 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Amman — Dr Taysir 'Abd al-Jabir, minister of labor and social development, returned to Amman from Cairo this morning after a visit of several days to the Arab Republic of Egypt, during which he conveyed a verbal message from Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat to Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

The message dealt with strengthening relations between the two fraternal countries in all fields.

Speaking to the JNA-PETRA correspondent, Dr 'Abd al-Jabir said that during his meetings with officials in Egypt, he noted official and popular pride in His Majesty King Husayn's initiative to resume normal Jordanian-Egyptian relations and these officials' support for promoting these relations in all fields.

He explained that an agreement was initialed on exchanging and transferring manpower, organizing the transfer of this manpower, the applicability of the Jordanian labor and social security law on manpower entering Jordan, entering Jordan with foreign currency, and measures to be taken to organize this process.

Egyptian Manpower and Training Minister Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad is scheduled to visit Jordan in the near future to sign the final draft of this agreement.

PLO's Khalil al-Wazir Arrives for Talks

JN040917 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 4 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Amman the day before yesterday on a visit of several days to Jordan.

Abu Jihad will hold talks with Jordanian officials on bilateral relations and will chair the Palestinian side in the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee, which may resume within a few days.

Agreement Signed To Build Jetty in Aqaba

JN031949 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Jordan today signed an agreement with an FRG company to build a jetty south of the city of Aqaba for exporting and importing various types of oil byproducts, liquid chemical materials, and vegetable oils. The jetty will be able to receive medium and large ships with 50,000-300,000 metric ton capacities. All conditions pertaining to safety and environment will be provided. The jetty, which will be completed in 5 months, will cost 3 million dinars. Farhi 'Ubayd, minister of transportation and chairman of the Port Authority Board of Directors, signed the agreement for the Jordanian side, while the executive manager signed the agreement for the FRG company.

Series of Explosions Reported in Beirut

Banks Targeted

NC021217 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] A security source has just informed us that four explosions have taken place in Beirut today.

The first occurred in front of the Saradar Bank in the al-Hamra' area, leaving two persons wounded — 'Isam Haydar and Lamya's Qandil — and causing material damage. The second occurred in front of the Capital Trust Bank Building on Verdun Street, causing material damage.

The third explosion rocked the first floor of the Maktabi Building which houses the Algerian news agency. This explosion caused material damage only. The fourth occurred at 1320 in the Universal Bank on Verdun Street. The explosion left two persons wounded.

Islamic Jihad Claims Attacks

NC021539 Paris AFP in English 1523 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Beirut, Feb 2 (AFP) — Bombs exploded outside three Lebanese banks in West Beirut today, injuring six people. The attacks were claimed by the Islamic Jihad organization, which said they were a "last warning" to all those speculating against the Lebanese pound.

The Lebanese pound has fallen 50 per cent against the dollar in the past two months, dropping to 13 pounds against the dollar today.

A statement sent to a foreign news agency after today's bomb attacks, signed the "Islamic Jihad — the defence brigade for the weak in Lebanon", said it was attacking "all those who are speculating on the dollar against the sons of our native land, particularly those with modest incomes."

It warned all those involved in this speculation, "banks, businessmen, and the government which acts as godfather to the 'dollar mafia'" that it would "intensify our action, and it will be aimed at state institutions."

Today's bomb explosions all took place within an hour of one another, after the banks had closed. The banks affected were the Saradar, the Capital Trust Bank and the Universal Bank, the Lebanese official radio said.

The attacks followed a major official and press campaign against five Lebanese banks accused of "illicit" intervention on the Lebanese free money market, leading to a devaluing of the Lebanese currency.

Further on Explosion at Tripoli Mosque

Sha'ban Denounces Explosion

NC011808 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, has denounced the criminal explosion in Tripoli. He said that the victims and wounded included Muslims and Christians, which indicates that all Tripoli citizens were the target.

Shaykh Sha'ban left Tripoli this afternoon for Tehran via Damascus.

Northern Coordination Committee Meets

NC011903 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Criminal hands reached Tripoli today and detonated an explosive device, estimated by the military explosives expert to be 60 kgs of TNT. The device was placed in a Mercedes. The explosion [words indistinct] and neighboring buildings while the worshippers were performing their Friday prayers.

Following this criminal act the Northern Coordination Committee met in the office of Major Marwan Zayn, commander of the city of Tripoli. It studied the new situation, then inspected the site of the incident.

The committee then held another meeting which continued until 1700. After the meeting the conferees issued a statement denouncing the ugly crime, targeted against the life of citizens and worshippers.

The statement said: The Al-Barbarah roadblock constitutes a blatant aggression on the city's unity, sovereignty, security, and stability. The decision to remove this roadblock is still being rejected by the Phalangist forces which erected it.

Therefore, the Northern Coordination Committee emphasizes that it is not concerned with any committees formed or meetings held to bring about the removal of this roadblock. The committee considers that all this is only aimed at procrastination to extend the duration of this roadblock and to keep it as an impediment to all measures and plans.

The statement added: These sabotage acts will not succeed in persuading the Northern Coordination Committee to change its stand or drive it to a dialogue with a party professing fascism.

The Northern Coordination Committee will meet tomorrow to draw up a security plan to safeguard the city from sabotage acts and security violations.

Karami Statement Following Cabinet Meeting

NC021946 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1709 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Rashid Karami by unidentified reporters in Beirut after 2 February Cabinet session — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Karami] The Cabinet met today with the Army Command, the Banks Association, and the director of customs. All these meetings were designed to appraise the security and economic situation, and that of the (?ports), with a view to finding ways to ensure the treasury rights and revenues. The rise of the dollar, which has exceeded all reasonable limits with no justified reason, prompted the Cabinet to maintain that what is aimed against the banking and money market is also aimed against the national economy. This is because the banking sector, with its characteristic vitality and activity, has remained the symbol of steadfastness of the national economy in the face of the ferocious onslaught against Lebanon over the past 10 years, and because it is the natural pillar for any future economic and social rescue plan which the state would undertake.

The fever which has swept the dollar market in Lebanon in the past few days, drove up the rate to abnormal and unjustified levels in light of the true economic and financial facts.

The fabricated campaign against the Lebanese currency coincided with the government's efforts to regulate the security conditions, reopen the highways, cross to the south, strictly control state revenue and cut state expenditure, and to reactivate production. The government is determined to continue these efforts until things return to normal. This is not impossible or unattainable. The government has already initiated contacts with some fraternal Arab states to secure their help in accomplishing this program, and in confronting the challenge facing the Lebanese these days.

What we have been told by the Army Command about issues pertaining to the security plans and the situation on the Coastal Road and in Iqlim al-Kharrub, particularly the situation in Beirut — all this confirms a continuing improvement, and indicates that the plans are being implemented according to the approved program. Regarding the reopening of the Damascus road and the north road, we hope that this will be accomplished before the end of next week.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, with regard to the economic measures, the citizen wonders whether such measures are being implemented and, if so, why this rise in prices?

[Karami] This rise is undoubtedly due to a monetary and economic situation. On the other hand there is no doubt that the security and political conditions have, to some extent, contributed to the weakness in the Lebanese pound and to the strength of the dollar. However, the indications on the security and political levels are positive and give rise to optimism. Plans are under study and preparations are being made for their implementation. There are new measures concerning the ports. The effects of these measures will soon appear.

We are confident that our people, who have proven their steadfastness and nobility during 10 years of ordeal, are able to pass all the future tests. The first test is to preserve the unity of our country and the brotherhood that links us. We must also give confidence to our currency, economy, and the strength of our country. All this prompts me to say that these dangers — not spontaneous, but planned — will be overcome soon, God willing.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, an explosion took place in Tripoli yesterday. We have noticed that explosions move from one area to another whenever there is hope for security and stability. In light of the information which you have received about this incident, what is your excellency's comment?

[Karami] We indeed regret these devious methods and this impudent plot against the citizens of this country, whose only sin is that he respects himself and appreciates his dignity and right to a free and dignified life. When such dirty explosions are targeted against innocent civilians in places of worship, homes, shops, and in the street, all this shows that what is happening is perpetrated by the enemy or the agent who sells himself to the devil.

Birri Calls for Parties' Withdrawal From Beirut

NC040817 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] In an interview published in today's edition of the newspaper *AL-SAFIR*, Minister Nabih Birri called on all parties to withdraw from Beirut. He said that every effort must be made to oppose what is going on in the capital.

He declared that the plot against Lebanon has not ended, and added: They have formulated an economic plot more malicious than the war. The most vicious phase of this has come in the post-national unity government era.

Minister Birri called for the fulfillment of the just demands on which he still insists. He said that agreement exists in the government on this subject, and added: There has been some movement on this in accordance with our wishes; this is beneficial to Lebanon and to its position against Israel. At least it has led to results which no one can deny.

Minister Birri said that sedition is a dreadful plague, and that the tragedies of 10 years cannot be resolved in 10 months. This stems from the fact that the government has not yet entered the phase of reform, and is now facing the departure of banks from Beirut following the withdrawal of embassies and the destruction of the economy. For this reason, Birri believes that unity among the national and Islamic ranks is necessary to face this difficult period.

The leader of the Amal movement called for the official adoption of the resistance, as our policy, economy, and everything else must seek to support and consolidate the resistance.

Italian Envoy on UNIFIL, Embassy Situation

AU011548 Rome ANSA in English 1512 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text](ANSA)— Beirut, February 1 — Reports that Italy would be ready to intervene with troops in southern Lebanon, if massacres start after Israeli withdrawal, were described as the fruit of imagination by the Italian ambassador here, Franco Lucioli, today.

After meeting the Lebanese Foreign Ministry's secretary-general, Fu'ad al-Turk, the diplomat told reporters he had been probing the Lebanese Government's opinion on the role the UN peace-keeping force in the area [UNIFIL] could play when the Israelis pull out.

Italy's contribution to the force is a helicopter unit, which was recently enlarged. Asked about the possibility of Italian and British intervention, the ambassasdor said: "These rumors are the fruit of imagination.

The British Foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said his country is ready to continue logistical support for UNIFIL, said the diplomat. For our part, our defense minister has said that, if there were a request from all the interested parties, Italy would be ready to study the possibility of an eventual enlargement of its contingent in UNIFIL.

A military intervention is out of the question, and I do not know how reports of this kind can appear in the press.

The diplomat also clarified statements attributed to him on the situation in Beirut's Muslim sector and the possible closure of the Italian Embassy there. "These news have been interpreted wrongly and distorted," he said. "It is not right to polemicize on such delicate topics, but I want to clarify two points.

"The Italian Embassy in West Beirut (the Muslim sector) continues to function regularly with all its services — issuing about a hundred visas a day to the Lebanese citizens who live here and want to go to Italy.

"Moreover, the Italian Cultural Institute in Beirut continues it work, and about 300 students are attending its language courses."

Asked about the seven Lebanese arrested in Italy, the diplomat said: "In Italy, the courts are independent and the judges must decide."

The Lebanese Army two days ago boosted the security round the Italian Embassy for fear of attacks.

Druze Seize, Release Italian Embassy Clerk

AU040842 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 04 Feb 85

[Text] (ANSA) Beirut, February 4 — A Lebanese secretary working in the visa office of the Italian Embassy in Beirut, was kidnapped and held nine hours Saturday by militants from the Progressive Socialist Party of Druze leader Walid Jumblatt, then released unharmed. Suwad Trade [spelling as received] said that he had been seized at his home by two armed men who took him to the Druze Party's general headquarters, where he was questions about his embassy duties.

After nine hours he was released without any explanation being given him as to why he was seized in the first place.

Security arrangements at the embassy have been stepped up since the Islamic Jihad organization some days ago threatened to attack Italians in Lebanon, unless seven Lebanese arrested in Italy last November are freed. The seven are implicated in a plan to attack the U.S. Embassy in Rome.

Reportage on Visit by Kuwaiti Foreign Minister

Arrives in Damascus

JN021414 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Damascus, 2 Feb (SANA) — Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir arrived in Damascus today.

He was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', senior Foreign Ministry officials, and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Damascus.

Meets With Al-Asad

LD021611 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1529 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Damascus, 2 Feb (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwait's deputy prime minister, foreign minister and minister of information, conferred here this evening with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

The meeting was attended by Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', and on the Kuwaiti side by Director of the Foreign Minister's Office Sulayman Majid al-Shahin and by Kuwaiti Ambassador 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Kandari.

Shaykh Sabah conveyed to Syrian President al-Asad a verbal message from the leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council member-states on the situation in the region in general and the situation in the Arab Gulf region and the Iraqi-Iranian war in particular.

On the other hand, Saudi Embassy sources in Damascus have stated that Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has postponed his visit to Damascus scheduled for today because of the lengthy talks he is conducting with Iraqi officials in Baghdad and his preoccupation tomorrow with previous engagements in Riyadh.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir arrived in Damascus earlier today awaiting the arrival of Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to meet together with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and to convey to him a verbal message from the leaders of the GCC.

Departs Damascus 3 Feb

JN031039 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir left Damascus this morning following a 2-day visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad.

He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', the Kuwaiti ambassador in Damascus, and Kuwaiti Embassy staff.

Saudi Crown Prince Leaves Damascus 1 Feb

JN011324 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his delegation left Damascus this afternoon following a 2-day visit to Syria.

Mashariqah, Ministers Discuss Future Action

JN031817 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah met with Education Minister Muhammad Najib al-Sayyid Ahmad, Culture Minister Dr Najah 'Attar, Religious Trusts Minister Dr Muhammad Muhammad al-Khatib, Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh, Higher Education Minister Dr Ziyad Shuwayki, and the ministers' assistants today.

During the meeting, a primary concept of the future formula of action was reached in response to the people's desires. The vice president called for doubling efforts to achieve pan-Arab objectives in the fields of culture and knowledge, and to implement President Hafiz al-Asad's directives and the resolutions adopted by the national and regional Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Congresses.

Junblatt-Led Delegation Returns to Damascus

NC031236 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] The Lebanese National Democratic Front delegation led by Walid Junblatt, minister of public works, transport, and tourism, returned to Damascus this morning from the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Junblatt told reporters that during the 3-day visit the delegation met with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in the presence of Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander of the Libyan Armed Forces. He said that all current questions in the Lebanese and Arab arenas and the need for consolidating the Arab forces' unity in the Arab homeland to confront imperialist and Zionist plans in the area were discussed at the meeting.

AL-QABAS: USSR Official Delivers Fatah Message

GF011534 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 31 Jan 84 p 21

[Excerpt] *AL-QABAS* has learned that a senior Soviet official visited Syria several days ago and obtained a Syrian promise to pressure elements eager to carry out assassinations. The Soviet official also requested the Palestinian leadership to be patient. *AL-QABAS* also learned that the Soviet official delivered to the Syrian leadership a Palestinian message from Fatah's leadership, demanding a political dialogue and calling for avoiding the processes of "reckoning and liquidations" due to the danger this method poses to both sides, since Israel will certainly exploit it and play its game.

It was said that certain voices in the Syrian leadership, particularly Rif'at al-Asad, are calling for "reconciliation" with the Fatah leadership. Certain parties in the Syrian Government, particularly 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian vice president, have been disappointed by the differences between Qadri and Abu Khalid al-'Amlah.

SANA Cites Report on Layla Sharaf's Whereabouts

JN021606 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Beirut, 2 Feb (SANA) — The Lebanese weekly *SABAH AL-KHAYR*, in its edition issued here today, disclosed that the outgoing Jordanian Information Minister Mrs Layla Sharaf is still in her house in Amman, despite rumors about her departing from Jordan to an unknown destination.

The magazine said that, according to information available to it, Mrs Sharaf telephoned one of her relatives in Beirut and confirmed that she is in Amman.

The magazine says that the forementioned relative expressed his belief that her departure from Jordan was announced in order to avoid divulging further information.

The magazine wonders: Is Mrs Layla Sharaf's confinement to her house in Amman taking place out of her own free will, or is the Jordanian regime keeding her under house arrest?

The magazine confirmed that Mrs Sharaf's resignation has shed new light on the state of confusion the Jordanian regime is undergoing after the serious steps it has taken toward capitulationist settlements with the Zionist enemy.

Radio Commentary Reacts to Rabin Statements

JN021325 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Israeli officials have continuously been warning of expected disturbances, killings, and massacres in the Lebanese areas that will be vacated by the Israeli forces. Yesterday, Israeli war minister Yitzhaq Rabin predicted that confusion and massacres will take place in the Lebanese areas from which the Israeli forces will withdraw, absolving Israel from what might take place and holding the Lebanese Government responsible.

Israel's rulers are responsible for massacres, collective killing, crimes of war, and crimes against humanity. Despite their attempts before world public opinion to absolve themselves of these acts, Dayr Yasin, Qibyah, Bahr al-Baqr, Sabra, Shatila, 'Ayn al-Hulwah, and Al-Rashidiyah will always be associated with them as (Orador), Odessa, Buchenwald, and Auschwitz will always be associated with the rulers of Nazi Germany and Nazi, fascist, and racist theory.

Everyone will remember what Israel did when it withdrew from the mountain and Al-Shuf and ignited civil war among the Lebanese, adding fuel to the fire while showing carelessness about the victims and losses. Israel's rulers are always qualified to commit crimes, plan massacres, and burn the land from which they are forced to withdraw. Whenever they talk about confusion and massacres in the Lebanese areas from which they will withdraw, it means that the Israeli rulers are already prepared to instigate such a situation from whose consequences they absolve themselves in advance. The boobytrapped cars that were meant to assassinate Mustafa Ma'ruf Sa'd in Sidon; disrupt security, coexistence, and national unity in Tripoli; and upset West Beirut's security, role, and inter-party accord are evidence of what Israel intends to do and what it can do.

Therefore, the Lebanese should be alert, responsible, and vigilant. As the morale of the Israeli Army was destroyed and as the undefeatable army fell at the hands of the national Lebanese resistance, the Israeli plot to burn Lebanon, to create divisions among its sons, and to plan massacres and disturbances should be destroyed by Lebanese national unity, the Lebanese realization of their historical and national responsibility, and the Lebanese and Arab victory.

Israel's rulers want to take out their revenge on Lebanon and on the Lebanese people. Therefore, all efforts must converge in order to prevent them from realizing their objective. What is being achieved in the Lebanese territory now is a great thing which the Arab territory witnessed only one time since 1948 — the beginnings of the glorious liberation war of October in 1973. This shows that our region will witness big developments that are not favorable to Israel and its protector, U.S. imperialism. This also shows that the U.S.-encouraged policy of force that Israel has been adopting since its establishment is no longer the policy which frightens people, paralyzes their will for resistance, and imposes foreign will over them.

Rabin admitted before those in charge of the U.S. Zionist organizations that Israel was defeated in Lebanon and that Syria had triumphed. This is the first time a senior Israeli official admitted that the Israeli war machine that was used in Lebanon was defeated because it could not achieve its political objectives.

Rabin's threats that Israel has the so-called right to return to Lebanese territory by air or land to fight the claimed Shi'ite terrorism after fighting the claimed Palestinian terrorism aims at raising Israeli morale on the one hand and exposing the Israeli rulers' disregard of international laws, norms, and charters on the other. These threats will not frighten the Lebanese people after the failure of tens of thousands of Israeli soldiers and tanks to frighten or coerce the people. It would be useful to Yitzahq Rabin to remember that his army is defeated in Lebanon and the land and air methods available to move the Israeli forces to Lebanon are not owned by Israel alone.

AL-BA'TH on New Lebanese Security Phase

JN040928 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 4 Feb 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Lebanon Begins To Recover," *AL-BA'TH* says: After the implementation of the security plan on

the coast and in Iqlim al-Kharrub, the national unity government has announced the beginning of a new phase to consecrate and spread security. This government announced that implementing the phase of opening important international highways, particularly the Beirut-Tripoli and the Beirut-Damascus international highways, will be next.

By accomplishing this phase, Lebanon actually begins the recovery process in terms of security, especially since the liberation of the south is a foregone conclusion. There is no doubt that the Zionist invaders will be forced to withdraw, despite all their tricks to delay their withdrawal or to create a new situation through which they hope to influence the Lebanese decisionmaking.

We say this due to a situation that has become clear to all. The national resistance that has exhausted the enemy's personnel and economy will escalate its heroic operations until Israel withdraws unconditionally. If Israel continues its tricks and maneuvers concerning the withdrawal, then the heroic action of the Lebanese national resistance will escalate and assume new forms against the invaders and their agents until complete liberation of the Lebanese soil is achieved.

Further on Progress of Withdrawal From Lebanon

UNIFIL Border Deployment Rejected

TA030544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Israel has rejected a UN proposal to post a symbolic UNIFIL force on the border between Israel and Lebanon at the first stage of the Israeli withdrawal. The UN hoped this would persuade Syria and Lebanon to agree to post a UNIFIL contingent in the areas Israel evacuates in its first stage. The UN proposal was delivered by official Jean-Claude Aime in talks with Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche in Jerusalem. In New York a top Soviet official said his country will not oppose sending UNIFIL into Sidon providing the matter is discussed in the Security Council.

Early Withdrawal Rumors Denied

TA021723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Senior military sources say the IDF is not pressing the political level to withdraw from Lebanon earlier, although almost all of the equipment and installations have already been dismantled and removed to Israel. They told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the IDF is continuing to prepare for any operational possibility stemming from the upcoming evacuation. Jerusalem sources told our correspondent that there had indeed been rumors of an intention to withdraw from Lebanon earlier, but this is not at all on the government's agenda.

Militia, Followers Leave Sidon

TA021952 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] The commanders of three local militia groups operated by the IDF in Sidon have recently left the town with most of their men. Our Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari reports that the removal of the pro-Israeli militia groups from Sidon stems from the assessment that they stand no chance in the struggle for control over the town and its port when the IDF withdrawal is completed. The commanders of the three militia groups are Husayn 'Akar, a Palestinian who operated in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp, Captain Muhammad Hablah, whose command has already been captured by Palestinians living in Sidon, and Abu 'Aridah, who commanded a militia in the Sidon casbah area. Abu 'Aridah had previously been a Fatah intelligence officer, but began to cooperate with the IDF after the Lebanese war.

Fight Over Sidon Expected

TA040631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The Palestinian terrorist organizations and the various factional militia in Sidon are preparing to take control of the town after the IDF withdrawal. The terrorists are sending commanders to Sidon to prepare their men in the refugee camps. They are also collecting arms, and it is expected that they will try to take over key points in Sidon and its environs. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports.

[Begin recording] Security sources anticipate that the moment it becomes clear to the Lebanese that the IDF has indeed withdrawn from the western sector, the demons will be set loose in Sidon and its surroundings. The first target will be the Al-Awwali bridge. The group that wins the battle over the bridge, at the mouth of the river, will have access to the (Buqsata) hill which overlooks Sidon. The Druze will come from the north with tanks and cross the Al-Kharrub region. It is doubtful whether the Phalange will be able to stop them, or will even try. The Druze have declared their targets to be the Al-Awwali bridge and the Sidon Port. The Lebanese Army will also try to entrench itself in the area, although it is expected that the brigade it sent from Beirut southward, along the coastal highway, will disintegrate even before it reaches Sidon. In question is the 12th Brigade, which is made up of members of all communities and which, in the past, did not show much willingness to fight under conditions in which everyone is fighting everyone else. It is therefore expected that this episode will end in dividing the brigade's looted equipment and arms among the Druze, the Christians, the Shi'ites, the Sunnis, and the Palestinians fighting in the town.

The various militia and factions are now engaged in striking alliances and pacts to minimize the number of fronts they face. Preparations in the area indicate that the terrorists will struggle to return to Sidon. There will undoubtedly be a fierce battle between 'Arafat's supporters and the pro-Syrian followers of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musah Muragha] and Ahmad Jibril. The Sunnis will try to occupy areas inside the town; the Shi'ites will take control of the Al-Ghaziyah area south of Sidon; the Christians will strengthen their hold on the (Falus) area east of Sidon; and the refugee camps will undoubtedly turn into a fortress for the Palestinians.

The struggle may last a few weeks. Israel, in any event, has made it clear that the moment it withdraws from the area, regardless of any target date, it will no longer be responsible for what takes place there. Security sources say that the Lebanese Administration has had enough time to take over the area in an orderly manner, but has failed to do so. It is expected that during the period of the internal Palestinian struggle over Sidon and its environs, the number of anti-IDF terrorist attacks will decrease. It is difficult to assess what will happen later. We should only note that even after the first stage of the IDF evacuation, a hostile region — including villages such as Burg Rahhal, Ma'rakah, Dayr Qanun, and Tura, which have made life very difficult for the IDF in the past — will still remain in IDF hands. [end recording]

3 IDF Soldiers Wounded in South Lebanon

TA041037 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1025 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] One IDF soldier was critically wounded, and another two were slightly wounded, in two incidents in the Tyre area today. At around 0930 [0730 GMT], a bomb planted by the side of the road was detonated against an IDF convoy in the area of the village of Qulaylah. An IDF soldier was critically wounded in

this incident and evacuated to the hospital. Another soldier was slightly wounded and treated on the spot.

In another incident which took place about an hour later, a bomb planted by the shoulder of the road in the area of the village of Jwayya was detonated against an IDF convoy. An IDF soldier was slightly wounded in this incident. The IDF forces are searching the sites of the incidents. This has been announced by the IDF spokesman.

Shamir on Egypt, Coalition, West Bank Violence

TA021002 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Interview with Yitzhaq Shamir, vice prime minister and foreign minister, by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] We deal with the problems of peace between Israel and Egypt throughout the year, and never put off the handling of these matters, except for such as the Tabah meetings. We have an embassy in Cairo, and we have an ambassador there. Although the Egyptians do not have an ambassador here, we take every opportunity to raise all pending issues regarding our relations with Egypt. I think there are not many difficulties in solving the problems. The improvement of our ties with Egypt depends exclusively on the Egyptian Government, which has to decide that one line should be embraced — the line of normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel. Then everything will be solved in the right way — they will send their ambassador back [to Tel Aviv], we will see that all the agreements the two sides have signed are observed and implemented, and there will be full peaceful relations, as there should be. In an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence, in a period of normal ties, I am convinced that we will also find a solution to the Tabah problem.

The problem of Tabah is not a stumbling block to these relations; it is a hurdle created arbitrarily and artificially. It is a problem of no special significance; all in all, it is a problem involving a very small place — miniscule, really, in comparison with the vast area we have returned to Egypt.

[Schiffer] If things are so simple, what is the source of the assessment that Shim'on Peres is moderate, while Yitzhaq Shamir has been showing inflexibility vis-a-vis Egypt?

[Shamir] I disagree with this assessment. Furthermore, I do not think that at a time when we are embroiled in negotiations with a foreign element, it is healthful or useful, in the national sense, to look for differences and internal disagreements. I believe this should not be highlighted, or exaggerated. Israel has its interests, and they must be observed and maintained. It is true that I maintained a certain view when the Camp David accords were signed, but since they were signed and the Knesset had reached a certain decision about them, I have been doing my best to maintain peaceful ties between us and Egypt. We have paid a dear price for this, and it must be safeguarded. However, full peaceful relations must be based on reciprocity.

[Schiffer] Sir, with your permission, over the weekend, the media devoted a lot of coverage to Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i's revelation. Did you and your colleagues not back the finance minister, when he and the prime minister exchanged bitter remarks at the Cabinet session?

[Shamir] Very often there could be differences of opinion over matters within the purview of the finance minister. There are even differences of opinion among the Likud ministers, but we have always — and especially recently — tried to give Finance Minister Moda'i full backing. This is what we did at the last Cabinet sessions, and this is what we will do in the future as well. The finance minister's job in Israel is very difficult, and he is entrusted with a very heavy load. In the past, too, I can recall that people always complained about absence of understanding or backing, and one could sympathize with them. I understand how heavy the problems are that my friend Moda'i has to tackle. Yet the Likud is behind him.

[Schiffer] But where do you personally stand on the argument waged over political appointments in the civil service?

[Shamir] Things have been grossly blown out of proportion, both in terms of what constitutes a political appointment, who got the ball rolling in the first place, and the entire development of this issue. One must understand, and take into consideration, the fact that since the establishment of Israel and the creation of the civil mechanism, there had been a certain political character. From then until now, this has been the case — and it would be absurd to claim today that if someone wanted to appoint a civil servant who held certain political views, he would be actually politicizing the appointment. We all know that the vast majority of the civil servants in Israel either belong to, or sympathize with, the Labor Party, or the Alignment. Therefore, if a Likud minister wants to appoint a Likud member to a job — of course, with the proviso that this man is suitable for the job — this should not be exaggerated. That is all.

[Schiffer] Will you stage a fight in the Cabinet to allow Herut members to be appointed to state jobs?

[Shamir] Certainly such a situation should not be allowed, and unfortunately it is also sometimes a topic for discussion between myself and Prime Minister Peres. Some matters sometimes involve unjust dismissals of people due to their political affiliation, and there are likewise appointments where the decisive factor is their political affiliation. Our coalition agreement also covers this. After all, we predicted this difficulty would arise, and we are handling it, and will continue to do so, until a reasonable solution is found.

[Schiffer] So how would you describe your participation in the unity government? Are you still grinding your teeth there?

[Shamir] Look, I never thought participation, or general coexistence, in such a government would be idyllic. It cannot be idyllic. There will forever be some ideological conflicts between the two camps, and it cannot or will not ever cease. But an effort should be made, as long as there is belief in the need for such a government, to overcome the differences, the misunderstandings, and the conflicts that might crop up from time to time. This is

exactly what we are doing. However, the other party should do the same, too.

In general, I believe that there is only one panacea to all these problems and difficulties — to periodically review the coalition agreement which we signed prior to the establishment of this government, and fulfill it. If the two sides scrupulously adhere to the coalition agreement, the Cabinet will be able to exist and function.

[Schiffer] Finally, on Thursday you toured settlements in Judaea. Do you share the settlers' apprehension over the security situation in the region? And if so, what should be done about the matter?

[Shamir] I would not call it apprehension, but there is concern — and it is justified. It is inconceivable that the incidents, the attacks, and the stonethrowing incidents will continue to happen without our doing our utmost to put an end to this phenomenon.

[Schiffer] What is the cause of this security situation?

[Shamir] The answer is clear. It stems from the fact that there is opposition to the very existence of Israel, to our very presence in Eretz Yisra'el, or in any part thereof. It is known, after all, that the terrorist organizations are trying to carry out attacks against us all over Eretz Yisra'el, not only in Judaea and Samaria. Perhaps they find it more convenient to carry them out there.

[Schiffer] And what is your response to this?

[Shamir] Look, there are security answers to security problems. The security forces have a variety of answers to this. There is no foolproof way to end these phenomena once and for all, but measures should be taken to at least limit their scope, if not altogether eliminate them. I believe the security forces are doing a lot, although they may have to do more.

Rabin Pledges To Increase West Bank Security

TA031441 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 3 Feb 85 pp 1, 10

[Report on interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by correspondent in New York Eytan Haber, on 2 February in New York]

[Text] "When I return to Israel, I will take several measures to increase security in Judaea and Samaria," Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said yesterday in a meeting with Israeli correspondents. The defense minister refused to comment on the settlers' calls on him to resign. In his hotel yesterday the defense minister replied to various questions.

Haber: What is your reaction to recent incidents in Judaea and Samaria?

Rabin: There is no doubt that the defense establishment is responsible for enforcing law and order and preventing terrorist attacks in the territories. The fact that there have been terrorist attacks — whose number does not exceed that of the last few months — does not obviate the need to look for ways and take measures to nip them in the bud. However, it should be noted that due to budget cuts, the number of military personnel in Judaea and Samaria has been reduced. Budget cuts also affect the performance of the defense establishment. This calls for a number of measures, and when I return to Israel I will deal with this matter to increase security in Judaea and Samaria.

Haber: In view of the speedy evacuation of Lebanon, is it possible that the IDF may leave before 18 February?

Rabin: There are no plans to move the evacuation forward, although as far as the preparations are concerned, the withdrawal could take place a few days earlier.

Haber: Are you expecting a miracle?

Rabin: We are still waiting for a miracle in order to hand over the area in Lebanon in a more orderly fashion, so as to decrease the chances for negative developments as a result of a power struggle. We are waiting for a miracle, but not necessarily a Lebanese agreement or the inclusion of UN forces, although contacts on this are still under way. The possibility still exists that something may be accomplished through local dialogues. The Lebanese Army's 12th Brigade is currently stationed along the line from Beirut to the vicinity of the Al-Awwali River. The Lebanese cannot argue that they do not have a traffic axis to transfer troops to receive the area from the IDF in an orderly manner.

Haber: Is there a chance that other foreign forces may take part in an orderly transfer of the area?

Rabin: One of the miracles is the possibility that the Syrians may allow the Lebanese to include the United Nations — not necessarily through UNIFIL — in the evacuation process. The French proposed sending troops to effect an orderly transfer of the area to the Lebanese. Their proposal talks about almost 1,000 French troops.

Haber: And what do the Syrians say?

Rabin: They object. As long as there is no precise timetable for a withdrawal, they will not allow UNIFIL personnel to deploy in the area. I attribute great importance to an orderly handover of the area, and that is why I am not in favor of bringing forward the withdrawal.

Haber: During your talks here, did you mention to the Americans the possibility that a massacre might occur in Lebanon following the withdrawal?

Rabin: I underscored to the Americans the essence of the Cabinet resolution about a withdrawal, and the seriousness of the fact that neither Lebanon nor the United Nations is prepared to set up the arrangements for an orderly handover. The Americans greeted the Israeli resolution on a withdrawal with great understanding and are pleased with it.

As for the threat of a deterioration in the field and of a fratricide, the Americans are aware of this. We did not ask them to work on this issue. However, I would not be surprised if they try to

assist the United Nations or the Lebanese Government in their own way to effect an orderly handover.

Haber: What is the role of the Russians in all this?

Rabin: The Russians have been supporting the Syrians in every position they have adopted. There are rumors that the PLO has appealed to the UN secretary general and the Russians, and that it is inclined to agree to stationing UNIFIL troops in the refugee camps. This surprises me, since the Soviets had been opposed for fear that UNIFIL could be a cover for 'Arafat's return to the refugee camps.

Haber: Are you pleased with your tour in the United States?

Rabin: This is my first visit in my capacity as defense minister here. The visit was designed to sum up all the preparations made in anticipation of it. We asked for $2.2 billion in military aid, all of it as a grant. As early in the preliminary talks, it was clear to us that we would not get that sum; we received $1.8 billion. I am also pleased that the personal relationship with Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has greatly improved. Both Weinberger and Secretary of State Shultz were in favor of extending greater military aid. The sum we received is the highest Israel has ever received in military aid.

Rabin: U.S. Aid Will Meet Defense Needs

TA030701 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0635 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin today ends his visit to the United States. In a talk with our correspondent in New York Ya'aqov Eylon, Rabin notes that U.S. Aid for the next fiscal year is the largest ever received by Israel. As for the sale of Israeli military equipment to the United States, Rabin said that he has received positive and not-so positive answers.

[Begin recording] [Rabin] This is a record in annual U.S. aid to Israel. I view this as an answer — albeit not complete — to the needs of the defense establishment. When we take into account the fact that everyone here knows that Israel's defense budget has been meaningfully cut, to receive an additional $400 million here is an extremely positive development.

[Eylon] The U.S. budget proposal to be submitted shortly to congress still does not specify the economic aid to be given to Israel. In an appearance before Jewish Bonds activists in New York last night, Rabin expressed his confidence that this clause will also be decided to Israel's satisfaction.

During his U.S. visit, Rabin also dealt with the development of the Lavi. Yesterday he met Northrop President Tom Jones. In the past Northrop opposed the development of the Lavi, and instead offered Israel the F-20, the development of which should be completed in about 2 years. The two sides decided to continue the cooperation. However, at the end of the meeting it was unequivocally clarified that Israel will not take part in the development of the F-20. As for the sale of Israeli arms to the United States and other countries, Rabin received mixed answers.

[Rabin] As for the issue of how the military industry, and other industries connected with military equipment, can help solve Israel's economic hardships by means of U.S. arms procurements from us, and also by the sale of Israeli military equipment to third countries — obviously I cannot give the details here — there are positive answers, and less positive answers.

[Eylon] Tonight Rabin will hold a brief meeting with New York Mayor Edward Koch, after which he will return to Israel. [end recording]

U.S. Currency Devaluation Proposal Rejected

TA040735 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] It seems that whatever will be discussed by the Cabinet tonight in the economic sphere, there will probably be no discussion of the U.S. demand that Israel effect a large devaluation of its currency as part of the measures necessary for Israeli economic recovery — a condition laid by the United States for increasing its economic aid to us. This Israeli position on devaluation was made clear to the Americans by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin during his visit to Washington last week. This report was filed to us from Washington by 'Oded Granot, the *MA'ARIV* correspondent there:

[Begin recording] The U.S. demand that Israel effect a large devaluation of the currency rate, alongside a series of additional strong measures such as the cancellation of subsidies, is not new. It was raised a number of times in contacts between the two countries on rehabilitating Israel's economy, as well as in position papers the Americans sent to Israel. Therefore, the news apparently lies in the Israeli Government's categorical rejection of the U.S. proposal.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin explained this to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and senior U.S. Administration officials in the course of his talks in Washington last week. Israel, Rabin said, cannot effect a large devaluation at once, and must follow a cautious and gradual economic course, so as not to do damage the social fabric, the coalition infrastructure, or the national consensus.

At this stage, it is not clear whether the negative Israeli response regarding the devaluation will have any influence on the position the United States will adopt regarding increased economic aid to Israel for next year, and the provision of emergency aid to Israel in the current year. Secretary Shultz did indeed promise Rabin that he will consider increasing the economic aid beyond the $1.2 billion which Israel received this year. However, it seems that the U.S. Administration is still awaiting additional measures before it decides on the final sum of aid. [end recording]

Moshe Arens Opposes Tabah Concessions

TA011638 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1550 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 1 Feb (ITIM) — "People here are talking about a withdrawal from Tabah. However, everyone knows — including the Americans — that the Egyptians are violating the peace agreement. Therefore, there is no sense in talking about

concessions over Tabah, particularly since we conceded the Sinai, and as long as we do not see a sincere desire for peace on the other side." This was said today by Minister Moshe Arens in an address to the Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club.

Professor Arens spoke against statements calling for withdrawal and compromise, noting that they do not bring us any closer to peace. He stressed that "we should discuss the problems of the Arab population in the country. Minister Weizman took it upon himself to assume responsibility for this issue, but has instead dismissed people with experience and expertise, and even announced a new policy which is still not clear."

Arens noted that in the last election, approximately 60 percent of the entire Arab population in Israel — 17 percent of the entire population — voted for Mi'ari's Progressive List for Peace and HADASH, who competed against each other to receive 'Arafat's blessing. "Our policy should be to preserve an equality of rights and duties for all citizens of the country, and there cannot be an imbalance, meaning that the minorities in the country cannot receive only the rights and ignore the duties. There are those among the minorities who do participate fully, such as the Druze, the Bedouins, and some of the Arabs whom we have allowed to join the IDF. However, we will enforce the law against Jews or Arabs who support the enemy, travel to meet PLO members, and express support for it," said the minister.

Professor Arens added that the PLO has begun to entrench itself in Jordan. "We can see this from the increase in terrorism against us from that country — whereas in our country people are talking about ways to compromise with the Jordanian king."

Views West Bank Terror

TA030935 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Feb 85 p 2

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv — The Jordanian-PLO rapprochement has led to an increase in terrorist attacks from Jordan to Israel — notwithstanding reports that the Jordanian Army has been trying to prevent such attacks, Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens said on Friday.

Addressing the Commercial and Industrial Club at Bet Sokolov, Arens said he could not prove a direct link between the recent opening of the PLO office in Amman and the recent attacks in the administered territories. But it is reasonable to assume that such a link exists, he said.

Reportage on West Bank Security Conflict

Roads Blocked, Security Demanded

TA030541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres briefs the Cabinet this morning about the security situation in the Administered Territories, including the arrests Friday night at the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp outside Bethlehem. Last night there were protest meetings of Jewish settlers in the territories to complain about what they see as a deterioration of the situation. Last night Peres called Morasha Knesset Member Rabbi Hayim Druckman and pledged measures to ensure security on the roads. Early this morning settlers blocked all main roads in the territories. Jerry Cheslow reports from the Qalandiyah refugee camp near Jerusalem:

[Begin recording] [Cheslow] Jewish settlers pulled cars across all major highways in the West Bank at 0530 this morning. They intend to remain there until 0730. One of the settlers at a road block at the Qalandiyah refugee camp north of Jerusalem told me: We have orders to stop all traffic, no one enters or leaves Judaea and Samaria. The assistant to the secretary of the Council of Jewish Settlements, Moti (Izak), said this is just the first of a series of protests that will be carried out to force the government to increase security on the roads.

[(Izak)] At this moment, about 300 cars are stopping all the movement in the main roads in Judaea and Samaria, as an act of demonstration towards the situation on our roads in the last few months. All of our people have orders not to come into any conflict with the Army and with the police, and whenever the Army or the police cease offering to the people to go away and to stop the demonstration, the people will obey and leave the place. [sentence as heard]

[Cheslow] Military sources said the Army is already on the way to clear the roadblocks. [end recording]

West Bank Roads Reopened

TA030729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] All the roads leading from Jerusalem to Judaea and Samaria, which were blocked by the settlers, are again open to traffic. This was reported by the spokesman of the Police Southern District. He said that at 0630 this morning, the settlers blocked the roads around Halhul, Hebron, Gush 'Ezyon , and Bethlehem to the south; Giv'at Adummim to the east; and Giv'at Ze'ev and 'Atarot to the north. Policemen of the Southern District and members of the police special traffic unit arrived at the roadblocks and opened the routes. Traffic in all these places is now proceeding normally.

Settlers at Roadblock Attacked

TA030755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0740 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Some Jewish settlers have fired shots in the air near the town of 'Anabta. The settlers were manning a roadblock on the Tulkarm-Nabulus road. The incident occurred after Arab inhabitants threw stones at them because they were blocking traffic.

Our correspondent Arye Gus has learned that the roadblocks erected in Judaea and Samaria mainly interfered with

schoolchildren, who were consequently late for school. However, military sources stressed that the roadblocks could have seriously harmed the activity of the security forces had there been a real incident.

The heads of the Tehiya Knesset faction will convene this afternoon to decide whether to present a no confidence motion against the government, against the background of the situation in Judaea and Samaria.

Sarid Urges Government Restraint

TA030928 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Knesset Member Yosi Sarid, a member of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, called on the government to behave cooly and wisely in the territories, rather than according to the impulses and pressures of Ge'ula Kohen, Rabbi Levinger, and Eiyaqim Ha'etzni, who according to him, know how to take political advantage of every tragedy. In a motion to the agenda, Sarid says that the past has proven that any advantage gained by them, has proven to be a disadvantage to the economy and security of the country.

Settlers Council Chairman Comments

TA031433 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1425 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Hebron, 3 Feb (ITIM) — The chairman of the Judaea and Samaria Settlers Council, 'Otni'el Schneller, told ITIM today that he wants to reiterate that the settlers have no intention of initiating their own measures to maintain their security, and that this job should be done by the IDF and the other security branches. However, he said, if the Cabinet ignores what is happening in the region and does not care for the well-being of the inhabitants, they will pursue a series of protests — the details of which he refused to divulge. Apparently he meant barricading roads, school strikes in the settlements, as well as a number of attempts to settle in various places throughout Judaea and Samaria.

The head of the Jordan Rift Valley Regional Council says that all the settlements are suffering from the situation that is currently prevailing in the territories, and the situation must not be exploited to make political capital, as some groups are trying to do.

The Cabinet's resolution of today, that security in Judaea and Samaria should be stepped up, and order observed, has pleased the settlers, who are hoping that this is not only talk, and that the Cabinet will actually implement its promises.

Tehiya Plans No-Confidence Motion

TA031451 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1445 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] The Tehiya faction will submit a no-confidence motion in the Cabinet tomorrow over the security situation on roads in Judaea and Samaria. Knesset Member Yuval Ne'eman has told our correspondent Ilana Dayan that the remarks made today at the Cabinet session sounded neutral, as though they came from a British observer with an equal regard for Jews and Arabs. The Arabs have already been taken care of by the Karp Commission [on the enforcement of law in the territories], Ne'eman said, adding that the Cabinet is avoiding an answer to the specific problem that currently exists in Judaea and Samaria, which is harassment of Jews.

Likud Decides Against Demonstration

TA040741 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The Likud faction's executive will not join the executives of the National Religious Party, Morasha, and Tehiya in today's demonstration to express solidarity with the Jewish settlers in Judaea and Samaria. The demonstration will take place at noon, opposite the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp near Bethlehem. Our Knesset correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the Likud executive discussed the matter this morning and decided not to participate, due to the initiative of the Tehiya faction which intends to submit a no-confidence motion against the government.

Reportage on Cabinet Session on Security Problems

Session Communique Read

TA031129 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1112 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] The Cabinet has ended its debate on security problems in Judaea and Samaria, and at the end of that debate — a short while ago — our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel heard Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin:

[Begin recording] [Beilin] At its meeting today, the Cabinet discussed the latest events in Judaea and Samaria. The prime minister said that there is no room to compromise on the well-being of Jews and Arabs in the territories; innocent Jews and Arabs should not be harmed. The Cabinet's policy is to be lenient toward civilians and to maintain a firm-handed policy toward terrorists. Only the Cabinet and its institutions will implement the law; no other body will take the law into its own hands. The debate on this issue was held within the framework of the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs.

The prime minister informed the ministers of the letter sent to him by the U.S. President. President Reagan said that the efforts adopted by the Israeli Cabinet to strengthen Israel's economy are praiseworthy, and that it is possible to count on his continued sympathetic following of these efforts.

The Cabinet sent words of encouragement to immigration activists Aleksandr (Khomeianskiy), sentenced in the Soviet Union to 18 months imprisonment, and to Yuliy Edelstein, sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.

[Frankel] Mr Cabinet Secretary, are we to expect a new Israeli policy in regard to security in the territories?

[Beilin] It would be impossible to make such a statement as a result of today's session. What the prime minister clarified there was that innocent people will not be harmed, but that security will be applied to all the inhabitants, members of all the various religions in the territory.

[Frankel] Would you say that there was unanimity in the Cabinet about the security problem?

[Beilin] Certainly there is unanimity in connection with security.

[Frankel] Thank you very much. [end recording]

Shapira Stresses Cabinet Unity

TA031315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Minister Yosef Shapira interviewed by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, "following the Cabinet session," place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Schiffer] Minister Shapira, today the Cabinet devoted the entire session to a discussion of the security situation in Judaea and Samaria. Have you left the meeting encouraged, and can you say that the government will take all the steps necessary to ensure the safety of the settlers?

[Shapira] I am encouraged by the fact that the entire government was united in its recognition that it is the Israeli Government's duty to take care of the security and calm of all its citizens, Jews and non-Jews, in all the territories of the country, and I believe that on this issue there are no differences of opinion between the various components of the government. There are various political stands, which obviously were expressed in the Cabinet session, but not with regard to the means to be taken to ensure peace.

[Schiffer] Regarding the various political stands — do you, too, believe that because the unity government does not speak in a clear and unequivocal voice on the issue of the future of the settlements, the situation in the territories is what it is?

[Shapira] It is hard for me to express a hasty opinion on this issue. I certainly believe that this fact has ramifications. We have already seen that in those places where the inhabitants have no clear knowledge as to the future of the sovereignty in the area, this has had ramifications on life in the area regarding many issues. However, I believe it is important to note that the government was united in its belief that all the legal means at its disposal should be used to decrease, as much as possible, the terrorist activity.

[Schiffer] Before the Cabinet session, the security forces said that there had been no change in the situation regarding security, and that there had been no increase in the number of attacks.

[Shapira] I cannot voice a clear opinion on this issue. Figures were presented to us which indeed point in that direction. However, it has already been said that not every incident is reported. Moreover, I think that there is a question of accumulation here, and people are getting tired of the fact that attacks have been going on for a long time, and the government must take this into consideration. There is also another issue — the number of settlers in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip has greatly increased; there are more children and women who might be injured, and this influences the feeling of the settlers.

[Schiffer] Mr Shapira, will you also voice your opinion for or against the fact that settlers have threatened to take the law into their hands, and this morning they blocked roads?

[Shapira] I do not think there is anyone who believes we should take the law into our own hands. There are no such people. Today's demonstration — and I do not know if it was exaggerated or not — does not amount to taking the law into our own hands, heaven forbid. All those who demonstrated did not mean to take the law into their own hands. They wanted to express their great concern. [end recording]

Sharon Proposes 'Selective Deportation'

TA031824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] The Cabinet today devoted its weekly session to a debate on recent incidents in Judaea and Samaria, and how best to safeguard the security of the Jewish settlers and Arab inhabitants in those areas. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer examined the positions of ministers on this issue at the end of the Cabinet session and these are his findings:

As noted, an examination of the positions of ministers in the wake of recent incidents reveals a variegated picture. On the one hand, it is agreed that the existence and security of the settlers in the territories must be safeguarded, but on the other hand, there are different perceptions about the measures that should be adopted to enforce this policy.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes there is no room for compromise on the issue of maintaining the security of Jews and Arabs in the territories, just as there is no room for punishing innocent people, whether Jews or Arabs. Only the government and its institutions should enforce the law, Shim'on Peres believes, and no one else should take the law into his own hands.

Former Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon proposes a firm policy which should be properly publicized to serve as a deterrent. Sharon proposes the selective deportation from the territories of inciters and rioters. Minister Sharon does not have in mind, as he phrased it, the extent of deportations conducted during the Alignment's years in power from 1967 to 1977, during which hundreds of inhabitants of the West Bank were deported. If children throw stones, their parents should be held responsible. If the law must be changed or amended, Sharon thinks this should be done at once. The statistical data published by defense figures, to the effect that there has been a drop in the number of attacks, means nothing. What counts is the fact that the settlers feel asphyxiated. Sharon also believes that Israel should stop sending signals through overt and covert channels to Arab leaders about a so-called new policy in Judaea and Samaria, and about stopping Jewish settlement in those areas.

Minister Moshe Shahal represents the other end of the spectrum within the Cabinet. In his opinion, the current laws on punishment are sufficient. Minister Shahal expressed astonishment at Minister Sharon's position, and said that when Sharon was defense minister, he did not take the measures he is proposing now. In the opinion of senior legal figures, there is no need to stiffen punishment and change the law. Moshe Shahal further believes that those who believe that the deportation of a few Arabs will change the situation are deluding themselves.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levi believes that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres should confer with the settlers and visit the settlements to underscore the government's determination to remain in those areas.

Other Likud ministers also expressed a position, the gist of which is: The reason for the deteriorating security situation in the territories stems from the fact that the Cabinet is not sending clear signals about its intentions regarding the future of the territories.

Alignment ministers reiterate that the security forces are responsible for the security of the settlers, and they base this position on the assessments made by defense sources to the effect that the number of attacks in Judaea and Samaria has not really risen, that the security situation there has not changed.

Bar-Lev on Expulsion Measures

TA040707 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Police Minister Bar-Lev says that both Jews and Arabs alike, in Judaea and Samaria, must obey the law and not take matters into their own hands. Bar-Lev told the Voice of Israel that expulsion measures can only be taken in the framework of the law and concrete recommendations on the part of the security services. At present, said Bar-Lev, there are no such directives.

Reportage on Detention of Al-Duhayshah Residents

'Dozens' of Suspects Arraigned

TA020616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Last night the security forces carried out detentions in the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp, and arraigned dozens of suspects believed to have participated in rioting and in throwing Molotov cocktails. Military sources have told our correspondent Arye Gus that the detentions were intended to disband the instigatory centers in the camp.

In Al-Duhayshah, the security forces uncovered a leading group that called for the disruption of the regular, daily flow of life for all inhabitants of the region. Our correspondent notes that recently, six Molotov cocktails were hurled from the camp, and that within the camp there were violent brawls and an attempted assassination arising from competition among various groups against a nationalistic background.

Motion Against Detentions Submitted

TA021801 Tel Aivi ITIM in Hebrew 1742 GMT 2 Feb 85

["Announcement by the Spokesman for the Progressive List for Peace" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 2 Feb (ITIM) — Knesset Members [MK's] Mati Peled and Muhammad Mi'ari have submitted an urgent motion to the Knesset agenda on the issue of detentions in the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp.

In a telegram to the Knesset speaker, the two MK's charge that the detentions are a political, rather than a security affair, and that the government has submitted to pressures and threats to set up a new terrorist underground by Levinger and other settlers. "No detentions or suppressive acts can solve the problems in the occupied territories," the telegram states; the problems can be solved only through an immediate and total halt to settlement and the opening of negotiations with the Palestinians and their representative, the PLO.

Reports Differ on Detentions

TA031200 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpts] Two days ago, the security forces detained several dozen (according to the police version 16) of Al-Duhayshah's inhabitants. According to the announcement by military sources, they are "suspected of participating in riots and demonstrations in the camp, and are also involved in criminal offences (Molotov cocktails, stonethrowing, attempts to attack each other)."

The detentions were carried out Friday night — police, military, and security forces arrived at the camp, and within several hours the suspects, who offered no resistance were led to detention.

Al-Duhayshah inhabitants yesterday said that the figures given by Israeli sources are not accurate, that more than 50 of the camp's inhabitants have been detained.

The various security sources at first decided not to publish the arrests. However, the green light was given yesterday morning. According to a security source, the decision to publish was meant to calm the settlers protesting the security forces' ineptness vis-a-vis the recent increase in acts of terror. The same source said that the decision to carry out the detentions was arrived at approximately 1 week ago, and it has nothing to do with the recent increase in terrorism.

Yesterday it was learned that the security elements now intend to act on the issue of Al-Najah University in Nabulus. According to security sources, a graduation ceremony there some 2 weeks ago later turned into a pro-PLO convention. In addition to the arrest of two of the university's workers last week, the security forces seek to detain student activists and other workers of the institute who, according to the security sources, engaged in "hostile subversive activity" within the university.

Egypt Condemned for Condoning Incitement
TA011221 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo has attacked the Egyptian Government for turning a blind eye to anti-Israeli incitement, the peak of which was manifest in the burning of the Israeli flags in Cairo [during the book fair there]. In a speech in Netanya, he said that remarks by Israeli ministers on concessions, withdrawal, or backing out, are not conducive to better relations with Egypt, but rather encourage the people who burn the flags. Knesset Member Milo believes that Egypt must honor agreements it has signed, and observe peace with Israel.

Brandt Sums Up Visit; Praises Unity Government
TA040814 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Feb 85 p 3

[ITIM report]

[Text] West German Social Democratic Party leader Willy Brandt yesterday said that only a national unity government could have implemented the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

At a press conference in Jerusalem, Brandt summarized his visit here as a guest of Prime Minister and Labour Party leader Shim'on Peres. He spoke favourably of the unity government, saying it had enabled Israel to appear united vis-a-vis the outside world.

Brandt said he was impressed by Israel's achievements in science and agriculture, and in exploiting water resources.

Turning to the territories, the West German politician spoke of his meetings with West Bank leaders, which had focused on local grievances and problems, such as improving the Bethlehem Church of the Nativity's courtyard. Brandt said that solving such problems could build mutual confidence and greater general understanding.

Belgian Parliamentary Delegation Arrives
TA031647 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1630 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 3 Feb (ITIM) — The president of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, Jean Defraigne, arrived in Israel this afternoon on board a special Belgian Goverment aircraft, at the head of a parliamentary delegation here for a 1-week visit. The delegation members are the guests of the Knesset, and were welcomed at Ben-Gurion Airport by Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hilel and two of his deputies, Knesset Members Aharon Nahmias and Me'ir Kohen-Avidov.

This is the first visit by a Belgian parliamentary delegation to Israel, and its members will conduct talks with the Knesset speaker, and will confer with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. They will also tour various parts of the country. An address to the Knesset is also scheduled.

Speaking to the ITIM correspondent at Ben-Gurion Airport, Mr Defraigne said that parliamentary ties between the two countries are very important, since the Chamber of Representatives is the policy-making body. Belgium is not a large country, but is always ready to contribute to the best of its ability to the advance of peace in our region. Since it maintains good ties both with Israel and the Arab world, it has always called for peace in the area.

Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hilel says that it is currently customary for bilateral ties to be conducted, not only by the foreign ministries, but also on the parliamentary level, and Israel regards this visit as an expression of goodwill that could contribute to closer ties and stronger political, economic, and bilateral relations.

The delegation will also visit Yad Veshem [holocaust memorial in Jerusalem], accompanied by Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hilel; absorption centers; Jerusalem, guided by Mayor Teddy Kollek; Mezada; the Christian holy sites; other Israeli institutions connected with Belgium; and will meet with Knesset members of various factions. Among other places, it will also visit the archeological institute named after Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, and will be guided there by Prof Yig'al Shilo who heads the institute.

The vice president of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, who was supposed to be in the delegation as well, is absent due to illness.

Shinuy Votes To Remain in Government
TA021903 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1845 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Jerusalem, 2 Feb (ITIM) — A decision to remain in the government was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Shinuy Movement Council held at the end of the week. The only council member who made a point of not attending the meeting and did not vote was Knesset Member Mordekhay Virshubsky.

About 70 council members were present for the vote. At the end of the meeting Communications Minister Prof Amnon Rubinstein asked that the decision adopted in the council be viewed as turning over a new leaf in regard to the personal relations between the movement's leaders, and as putting the lid on the ongoing argument over Shimuy's joining of the national unity government.

OAU Liberation Committee Meets in Accra

Onu Comments

AB311640 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] The acting secretary general of the OAU, Dr Peter Onu, has declared that the crucial stage of political development on the continent makes it necessary to observe much effort in finding solutions to the Namibian and apartheid South African problems. He said this is because the attention of the world is now focused on Africa.

Dr Onu was speaking to newsmen on arrival last night to attend the 43d OAU Liberation Committee's meeting which opens in Accra tomorrow. He is optimistic that the meeting will come out with a realistic strategy to liberate the continent. Dr Onu praised the member states of the OAU for their financial support to the liberation struggle in spite of economic constraints facing them.

On the drought situation facing some Sahelian countries, the secretary general said he has already visted Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Cape Verde and will visit Mauritania and Burkina Faso to see the effects of this menace.

As the first step, experts of a steering committee from specialized agencies of the United Nations, ADB [Africa Development Bank], and ECOWAS will soon meet to deliberate on documents by ECA [Economic Commission for Africa] and the OAU on recognized priorities like agricultural production, transportation, and the problems of African countries in repayment of their external debts. Another meeting of the council of foreign affairs and economic planning ministers is expected to take place next month to act on the steering committee's report.

Rawlings Opens Session

AB012118 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Feb 85

[From the feature: Newsreel]

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, declared this morning that the cause of the liberation movements is a just one and their triumph would be a victory for humanity. In a speech opening the 43d session of the OAU Liberation Committee at the Kwame Nkrumah Conference Center in Accra, he underlined the immense wealth of Africa and urged for a redesigning of ways so that her resources can be of use to Africans. We bring you excerpts of his address.

[Begin Rawlings recording] [Words indistinct] that is immensely rich, endowed with tremendous human and natural resources, a continent whose riches have developed and provided needless luxuries for continents. It is worth recalling that it was a century ago that our continent was carved up according to the desire of Europeans who had come to find such profit in our resources. It is time now to design new ways for those resources to become useful to us Africans, to liberate us from poverty and misery.

Excellencies, when African heads of state met here 20 years ago, many believed that the end of colonialism on the continent was in sight and that the march of independence would overrun southern Africa in the not too distant future. The declaration of independence from colonial countries and peoples had been proclaimed 5 years previously in Resolutions 1514 of the 15th session of the United Nations General Assembly. And this year, which marks the silver jubilee of that historical declaration, we must ask ourselves: Why is that South Africa and Namibia remain under the colonial yoke, still victim to a crude and brazen selfish exploitation, still victims to the curse of racism and apartheid? Africa's dreams can no longer be deferred. We must hasten to implement the declaration of these words echoed 20 years ago.

Fortunately, there has been fair recognition among us about our failures. For instance, many of us have not made good our contributions to the special fund for Africa's liberation as well as to the regular budget of the OAU. Sometimes we have made excuses in terms of economic problems of our various countries, forgetting our (?various) traditional African values which require us to share even the little we have with our less fortunate kinsfolk.

We seem to fail to appreciate that the political and economic independence of each of our countries is threatened by the existence of apartheid South Africa. Proof of this may be found in the support and protection that apartheid South Africa enjoys from the same imperialistic interests which hold us down.

These interests continue to frustrate the independence of Namibia with a number of pretexts such as the ploy of linking the realization of Namibian independence with sovereign decisions of the Angolan Government. Africa has declared in unequivocal terms at the 20th summit that we reject outright the linkage and parallelism (?which have been the pretexts) for delaying the implementation of international and (?just) obligations to the Namibian people. The clear links between this ploy and the pressures mounted by attacks of South African Armed Forces against Angola must be pertinent reminders to all of us that our independence, if real and genuine, is seen as a threat in certain quarters. [end recording]

Chairman Rawlings spoke of other liberation movements on the international scene and here he mentioned the Nicaraguan experience.

[Begin Rawlings recording] They, like Namibians, have learned that decisions of the International Court of Justice can be disregarded. And they too ask, as you and I should be doing with indignation, to what forum do we go in the quest for justice, when decisions in the International Court of Justice are flouted by the very people who created that court, when resolutions of the United Nations are disregarded by the very founding members of that organization, yardsticks all drawn by them? Where can one expect basic human rights of the peoples to be enforced?

But they also provide a demonstration of defiant and courageous struggle against the forces that hold back our freedom. Africa is not alone.

The road to total liberation is a disciplined and calculated process. And no amount of double hypocrisy and sweet pronouncements can alter the fact that Africa is still considered a hostage and a pawn in other powers' contests. The threat, which has been thrown about the continent, is the living proof to even the least observant that Africa is not going to be permitted to construct its own peace highway nor sing with unfettered voice the peace song of liberation. The challenge is with us to fight against and again. Quiet diplomacy can never be a (?way).

At this precarious stage in our history, the dispossessed African people must be mobilized and scrupulously instructed in the art of defending their God-given land and rights. And in defense of those rights, do they infringe on our own? I hope not. We have to be free to know what freedom is. Liberation is not a lyrical or poetic concept. The reality of combat, of destruction, of death and the will to resist is what true liberation is about. [end recording]

Onu Speaks

AB0121122 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 1 Feb 85

[From the feature: Newsreel]

[Excerpts] Delegates from 21 member countries of the OAU Liberation Committee and observers from about 12 nonmember African countries and three liberation movements began a 2-day conference in Accra today to adopt a strategy to support the liberation activities in southern Africa. The meeting was opened by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] chairman Flight Lieutenant Rawlings.

The acting secretary general of the OAU, Dr Peter Onu, spoke about declining participation in activities of the Liberation Committee:

[Begin Onu recording] This (?declining interest) is the result of a certain tendency, a very dangerous tendency based on a misconception, a tendency toward laxity in our attitude toward the liberation struggle. Our impressive achievements in the field of decolonization has unfortunately led us to a feeling that the liberation struggle is almost at an end. While it is true that most African states have become independent, it cannot be disputed that in Namibia and South Africa, we have come face to face with the most formidable enemy. This point has to be recognized and (?accepted) lest we continue to wallow in the quagmire of self-delusion and inertia characterized by nonpayment of contributions and other such negative acts. [end recording]

Dr Peter Onu called for a practical program to push ahead the process of decolonization, stressing that the liberation struggle cannot be stopped and that it is only when apartheid is destroyed that Africa can see glimpses of hope and freedom in southern Africa.

The conference is being chaired by Ghana's foreign secretary, Dr Obed Asamoah.

The ministerial session, which is expected to last 2 days, is considering proposals and reports prepared by two standing committees, that is, the Policy Implementation and Defense Committee and the Committee on Finance and Administration, which completed their schedule last Wednesday after a 3-day session. The session will then adopt a common stand to speed up action for the liberation of South Africa and Namibia from apartheid and colonization.

The delegates are from 21 out of the 23 countries which make up the Liberation Committee. There are observers from about 12 African countries, including the SDAR, whose admission into the OAU last year resulted in Morocco withdrawing from the OAU. Morocco and Zaire are the only member countries not represented. Delegates from three liberation movements, SWAPO from Namibia, and the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress, both from South Africa, are observing the proceedings, together with the Organization of African Trade Union Unity and the UN Council on Namibia.

ANC, PAC, SWAPO Comments

AB031508 Lagos NAN in English 1344 GMT 3 Feb 85

[By Samuel Ajibola and Ike Mbonu]

[Text] Accra, Feb 3 (NAN) — African leaders should intensify their assistance to South Africa's liberation movements to enable them to deal a final blow to the apartheid regime, which is on the brink of collapse, Mr M. J. Makatini, director of the ANC International Department, said in Accra on Friday. He told a news conference that South Africa's expressed intention to negotiate Nelson Mandela's freedom with the ANC was a mere ploy to buy time. Mr Makatini said that the ANC was daily getting closer to its target and called on African nations to increase their support to enhance the striking capacity of the ANC, according to correspondents of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) covering the OAU Liberation Committee meeting.

Also at the news conference, the chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), Mr John Pokela, said that the Azania People's Liberation Army was not resting on its oars.

"Racist South African President Pieter Botha and his clique will not know peace until every inch of our land is recovered," Mr Makatini said.

A representative of the SWAPO, Mr Aaron Shihepo, also spoke in a similar vein saying that Namibian independence was not negotiable. He stated that Swapo's nationalist agitations in Namibia were helping to increase the cost of maintaining South Africa's army of occupation in the territory. "The overall effect of our resistance has been to make the presence of South Africa in our country more expensive than whatever benefits they might be reaping there," he said.

The three liberation movements are in the Ghanaian capital to attend the 43d session of the OAU Liberation Comittee as observers

Asamoah Ends Meeting

AB030757 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] The 43d session of the OAU Liberation Committee ended in Accra last night. The 2-day meeting adopted a number of resolutions on Namibia and South Africa. Ghana was reelected the chairman for the committee.

Addressing the closing session, the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, thanked the delegates for attending the conference. He noted that for the first time in a long period, there was a high-powered representation from member and observer nations. Dr Asamoah said this is a renewal of the OAU commitment to the liberation struggle. He hoped within a decade from now, apartheid would only be referred to as a historical event.

The 44th session will be held in Arusha, Tanzania, and the 45th session in Lagos, Nigeria.

EEC-ACP Joint Committee Issue Declaration

EA020017 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] In a final declaration at the end of its sessions, the EEC-ACP [Asia-Caribbean-Pacific] joint committee members stressed that they considered the positions adopted by the parliamentary resolutions proposed by the Lome III convention.

Noting that the financial resources for the implementation of the convention were not increased as much as requested by the consultative assembly, the meeting expressed its concern about the risks of not reaching the defined goals.

In a bid to encourage EEC private investments in the ACP, the joint committee asked for a special joint investment fund of 50 million European currency units [words indistinct].

The problem of migrant workers and that of ACP students in the EEC was studied. Member countries were asked to improve the students conditions and prospects.

The joint committee reaffirmed the necessity for the ACP-EEC to make all possible efforts in order to contribute to the reopening of the North-South dialogue.

The South African problem and that of apartheid were studied in the chapter concerning human rights. The joint committee requested the EEC states to make sure that the firms which have branches in the RSA respected the discipline code adopted in the framework of European political cooperation.

The signatories to Lome III were invited to mark the 25th anniversary of the Shaperville massacre.

On the issue of the anti-famine struggle in Africa, the joint committee hailed the aid granted by the European council and called for additional action to face the disastrous situation in the Sahel, Ethiopia, East Africa, and southern Africa.

ALGERIA

President Receives Tunisian Foreign Minister

LD021442 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Today President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, received Beji Caid Essebsi, Tunisian foreign affairs minister and the private envoy of President Habib Bourguiba. Caid Essebsi delivered a message from the Tunisian president. The meeting was attended by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, and Noureddine Hached, Tunisia's ambassador to Algeria.

Beji Caid Essebsi arrived this morning in Algiers. He was met at the airport by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

LIBYA

Jamahiriyah To Purchase Greek Weapons

NC031559 Athens KIRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 3 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] In accordance with an agreement concluded in Athens last week, Libya will purchase $1 billion worth of weapon systems from Greece. The agreement was concluded after 6 days of continuous and secret negotiations. The negotiations were conducted among five officials from the Libyan Defense Ministry, representatives of the Greek weapons industry, and senior officers from the Greek Pentagon. This is the largest agreement concluded by Greece and it is described as the "sale of the century."

According to reports, Libya will purchase the following from Greece: firearms, Artemis antiaircraft guns, antitank guns, rifles, ammunition, exercise rockets, and so forth.

Paper Assails UK on Policewoman's Memorial

LD041513 Tripoli JANA in English 1429 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jumada Awal, 4 Feb, JAMAHIRYAH NEWS AGENCY — Today's edition of *AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR* newspaper has decried the suspicious move by Thatcher's government and its unveiling of the memorial to the British policewoman, allegedly victim of a bullet from the London Libyan Arab People's Bureau, who in reality was killed by British police's bullets.

The paper said such a move is a crusade-like aggressive step, not only directed against the Libyan Arab people, but against the entire Arab nation. Furthermore, it is aimed at implanting hate and fuelling feelings of hatred among British people, to encourage them to commit more fascist racist acts against Arabs in Britain. Therefore, one cannot remain silent over or ignore such a step.

The paper then reviewed the details of the British policewoman's killing, confirming that the British Government did it as part of a premeditated plan to escalate the propaganda campaign against Jamahiriyah and to impose a political and economic embargo against it, in obedience to terrorist orders from Reagan's administration which has openly asked its Western allies to follow its example and speedily sever diplomatic and economic relations with Jamahiriyah.

It is ridiculous to see Britain setting up a memorial for a British policewoman under the false pretense that she was killed by an Arab bullet at a time when we Arabs must set up thousands, if not millions of memorials on every inch of Arab land, to the millions of victims who fell at the hands of British colonialist crimes and who deserve it more than any British policewoman.

The paper concluded by confirming that racist Britons should be the last to talk about humanitarianism, civilization and noble behavior because the traces of their crimes are still to be found world wide. With such a despicable racist move, the government of Thatcher is fuelling hostility against the Libyan Arab people and is mainly harming British interests, in a bid to serve the plans of U.S. imperialism and please the power-hungry, terrorist Reagan. No one but Britain will suffer from such hateful crusade-like racist actions which nourish hatred among peoples.

Further on Deteriorating Relations

LD031620 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] At this time the popular congresses are meeting and adopting measures relating to the release of the British detainees held in Jamahiriyah, in response to the humanitarian endeavors being exerted by the brothers and friends and the Anglican Church, whose envoy Terry Waite arrived in the Jamahiriyah last night.

Meanwhile British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher expressed her crusade of rancor by unveiling what she called the memorial plaque for the British policewoman killed by British hands during the treacherous assault on the Libyan Arab Bureau in London last April, which the British Government (?incited) a group of misguided dogs to carry out. About this scandalous attempt to plant rancor, which stems from the inherited colonialist philosophy, we give the following report:

Only a few days have passed since the *SUNDAY TELEGRAPH* published a report about the obstinacy of the the Zionist British Home Secretary Leon Brittan and his hardened stance on reducing restrictions on the entry of Libyans to Britain and altering the present stringent policy of dealing with the Libyan Arab students there. The latter were positive steps advised by the Foreign Office in the light of the indirect contacts between the two countries which the Anglican Church and a number of other parties helped to bring about, yet only a short period lapsed between the appearance of this published report about the hostile posture of the Jew Leon Brittan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's new attempts the day before yesterday, to poison the atmosphere of relations between the two countries. She unveiled what she called a memorial plaque for British

policeman Yvonne Fletcher, who was killed by British hands during the treacherous assault to which the Libyan Arab People's Bureau was exposed in London last April.

It can be seen from all these developments that the dormant crusade of rancor in Margaret Thatcher's mentality added to the wave of Zionist hostility represented in the person of the Home Secretary,the Jew Leon Brittan, confirm that the international relationship, unless directly built among peoples along the lines of the Jamariyah's foreign policy, remains at the mercy of personal wims and dormant historic cancors.

It is especially clear that the American Government does not conceal its efforts to pressure the governments of Western Europe to adopt hostile postures toward the Jamahiriyah and the aspirations of the Arab nation for unity and liberation. Thus, it is not unlikely that Washington is behind attempts to torpedo any positive steps in London to improve relations between the Libyan Arab People and the British people. Moreover, it is not strange that Margaret Thatcher complied with directives coming to her across the Atlantic from Ronald Reagan, for events in the past have proved the coincidence of political and military postures between the two governments, postures hostile to the Arab nation and the Palestinian cause and the unionist revolutionary tide in the Arab region.

UK 'Rancorous Crusade' Hinders Britons' Release

LD032031 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] London, 3 Feb (JANA) — A JANA correspondent in the British capital has reported, quoting the section which is looking after Libyan interests in Britain, the rancorous crusade act carried out by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher — unveiling the so-called memorial plaque for the British policewoman — might hinder arrangements for the release of the four Britons detained in Libya.

The section which is looking after the Libyan interests added that this act is also considered counterproductive to the humanitarian efforts and endeavors which the Anglican Church in Britain is making for the release of the detained Britons.

'Unforeseen Circumstances' Delay Release

LD041151 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1107 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The four Britons held in Libya must wait at least another 24 hours for their freedom. The Libyan authorities today announced that the release has been delayed for 24 hours due to "unforseen circumstances," the British consul in Tripoli Mr Hugh Dunnachie, told the PRESS ASSOCIATION by telephone.

The four men — teacher Mr Alan Russell, engineers Mr Robin Plummer and Mr Malcom Anderson and lecturer Mr Michael Berdinner — had been expected to be released into the custody of the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy Mr Terry Waite.

Mr Waite had been asked by the Libyans to address the General People's Congress in Tripoli before holding a press conference announcing the release. Mr Dunnachie said: "There was a press conference, but the release has been postponed by 24 hours. The statement from the Libyans said it was due to unforeseen circumstances and I don't know any more than that. This is only a 24-hour delay in a nine month wait, so it is not that bad."

A Foreign Office spokesman in London said: "It is disappointing news. We are waiting to see what happens — we are in touch with our consul there. Hopefully the men's release will go ahead tomorrow. But this has very much been a wait-and-see operation."

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Message From Syrian President

JN030700 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Tripoli — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution in the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah, received Munir Barikhan, head of the Syrian relations office in the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah, yesterday. The Syrian official delivered a message to Col al-Qadhdhafi from President Hafiz al-Asad on relations between the two fraternal countries.

Further Reportage on Visit of Bulgaria's Filipov

Meets Al-Qadhdhafi, Jallud

AU011601 Sofia BTA in English 1204 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Tripoli, Feb 1 (BTA special correspondant) — Yesterday in the afternoon the official talks between the Chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov, and Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud continued here. Delegations of the two countries with officials and experts on their staff, too, took part in the talks. According to sources close to the Bulgarian delegation the talks have proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding. New paths have been sought to expand cooperation between Bulgaria and Libya, which has become particularly fruitful in the last few years, especially in the sphere of trade.

Afterwards Mr Grisha Filipov visited Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi,leader of the 1 September Revolution. In the talks the two dwelt on the present state of Bulgaro-Libyan relations and on the prospects lying ahead. The Bulgarian Government leader extended to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi a message of most cordial greetings and best wishes from the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and state council president, which was received with deep gratitude. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, too, extended his greetings and wishes.

The mass media in Libya are carrying detailed reports on the official and friendly visit of Mr Grisha Filipov. Reporting on the visit, the national radio station and the newspapers distributed statements by the chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, made before journalists of the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY. The radio quoted him as saying that the foundations

of Bulgaro-Libyan relations were laid by the first leaders of the two countries, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and that the aim of the present visit is to further strengthen cooperation in various spheres.

Signs Visitors' Book

LD012218 Tripoli JANA in English 1816 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Jumada Awal, 1 Feb, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party's Central Committee and the prime minister of the Bulgarian Republic, praised the cultural transformations realized on the land of the Jamahiriyah by the effect of the Great Al Fatih Revolution.

In a comment he recorded in the visitors' register book of the chemical complex in Abu Qamash during his visit to this industrial fortress this morning he wrote: "This great accomplishment which was realized by the Great Al Fatih Revolution on the land of Jamahiriyah has contributed effectively in the establishment of industrial development in Jamahiriyah."

Visits Oil Refinery

LD012223 Tripoli JANA in English 1745 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Al Zawiya, Jumada Awal 10, Feb. 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Grisha Filipov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist party and prime minister of Bulgaria visited early today Al Zawiya oil refinery. He toured with accompanying delegation different departments of the refinery and was briefed about this petroleum achievement realized thanks to the Great Al Fatih revolution.

Addresses Tripoli Banquet

LD012213 Tripoli JANA in English 0946 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 10, Feb. 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud last night gave a banquet in honor of Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of Bulgaria's Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the delegation accompanying him.

Mr Grisha Filipov, on his part, delivered a speech in which he highly praised relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries, which yielded the signing of a bilateral cooperation and friendship agreement.

He said: Our meeting here is an extension of the continual dialogue between us whose foundations were laid down by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Todor Zhivkov. Cooperation existing on the basis of reciprocal benefits helps the development of both countries' economies and serves the interests of both peoples. We can say that Libyan-Bulgarian relations in the economic field are a model for relations linking two friendly countries, following the path of economic and social development with the aim of realizing happiness and prosperity for our peoples.

He then moved on to discuss progress in Bulgaria at industrial, agricultural, economic and scientific levels, and transformations in political and social life.

He said: Our meeting here take place at a time when the world situation is complicated and dangerously tense, due to U.S. imperialist policies which are aimed at destabilizing the existing military balance so as to achieve military superiority. Such policies, relying on force (?at the) disregard of the interest of other countries, have become constant factors characterizing the present U.S. Administration's policies. In an attempt to halt the march of objective historic development, imperialist countries have resorted to declaring entire areas and continents as zones of vital interest for them. They are designing various projects and are launching multiple military and political ventures worldwide, like in Lebanon, Grenada, Nicaragua, the Middle East region and the Gulf. Furthermore, they are threatening the declaration of a new crusade against socialism, Islam, democracy and progress.

Mr Filipov then took up the situation in Europe, the Arab region and Mediterranean basin. He said: The situation there has become more tense after the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in several West European countries as these new weapons are, in their very nature, strategic weapons aimed at striking the first nuclear blow.

He also expressed his country's deep concern regarding the U.S. Government's readiness to move the arms race to outer space, pressing on the peoples of the world the need to confront imperialist plans and put an end to the arms race and to the militarization of space.

He added: I would like to express our satisfaction with the similarity of our stands as regards talks on vital international issues. We are (?convinced) that our countries, through their effective bilateral cooperation, their clear, principled stands as regards foreign policies and their initiatives, will significantly contribute to consolidating world peace. We follow, with keen interest, the explosion of regional conflicts worldwide, including the difficult tension zone in the Middle East, resulting from the openly aggressive behavior of the U.S. Government, aimed at perpetuating and expanding its military, economic and political presence in the region, as well as from the insolent expansionist policy of the Zionist enemy and the continued imperialist maneuvres aimed at expanding the scope of Camp David agreements, through the involvement of other Arab countries and the revival of Reagan's project which is hostile to the Arab people. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will always and without hesitation adhere to such stands and highly values Jamahiriyah's efforts to unite the ranks of progressive Arab forces as a necessary condition for a just solution to the Arab nation's cause.

He then referred to the continued Iraq-Iran conflict, now in its fifth year and said that this conflict causes bloodshedding for both countries. "Moreover, it is a source of deep concern for us, considering that it is against the interest of the two countries involved and is a real danger, threatening direct intervention by imperialist forces in the Gulf region."

"For understandable considerations, the People's Republic of Bulgaria gives primary attention to the existing situation in the Balkans, as it exerts special efforts towards developing good neighborhood and cooperations relations in the region aimed at turning it into a nuclear-free zone. We are following with keen interest and increasing satisfaction the victories achieved by the Libyan Arab people in the process of developing the economy of their beautiful country and in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. I can assure you that you can look upon us, now and in the future, as decent and faithful friends," he confirmed.

Mr Filipov concluded: "In the framework of talks between us, we have discussed new means and methods to enrich cooperation between us. In this respect, allow me once more to express my conviction that this meeting here will adequately contribute to developing and consolidating Libyan Arab-Bulgarian friendship.

Joint Communique Signed

LD0222159 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] A joint communique was published today both in Tripoli and Sofia at the end of the visit of Grisha Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, to the Jamahiriyah.

At the official invitation of Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, Grisha Filipov paid a friendly and official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from 8 to 11 Jamad al-'Awwal 1394 after the death of the prophet, corresponding to 30 January to 2 February 1985.

During this visit the brother leader of the revolution received the chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers who conveyed to him a verbal message from President Todor Zhivkov, the general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the Bulgarian People's Republic. He renewed President Zhivkov's invitation to him to visit tthe Bulgarian People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The brother leader of the revolution asked him to convey his greetings to President Todor Zhivkov.

During the official talks which took place between Brother Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, Grisha Filipov, and the two accompanying delegations, bilateral relations in various fields and ways of strengthening and developing them were discussed in an atompshere of friendship and mutual understanding. International issues of mutual concern were also discussed.

The two sides affirmed the importance of the agreement which was reached at meetings between Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution and Chairman Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic about continuing efforts to develop relations between the two friendly peoples within the framework of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries in 1983.

The two sides highly appreciated the efforts of the joint committee on scientific and technical cooperation and the mutual visits exchanged at all levels to develop cooperation in various fields. The two sides noted with satisfaction the increasing development of the fields of cooperation between the two friendly countries and they affirmed the resolve to create new horizons of cooperation in a way that realizes the interests of the two peoples.

The two sides also observed the positive development of cultural relations which are reflected particularly in the work being implemented by the societies of friendship. They expressed their readiness to develop cooperation in the cultural field, popular information, and sports media which can play a great part in helping the two peoples get to know each other better.

During the visit minutes of an agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation were signed on the basis of a long-term program and on expanding joint action in the fields of industry, energy, oil, agriculture, transport, health, tourism, and economic (?exchange).

The two sides reviewed the current international situation and expressed concern over the constant tension in international relations as a result of the policy of imperialism — mainly U.S. imperialism — which is aimed at extending the arms race into outer space. They also expressed their deep concern over the deployment of new U.S. intermediate nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, particularly at Comiso Base in Sicily, which threaten the countries of the socialist community and the nations of West Europe, the Arab countries, and the entire Mediterranean area.

In this connection, the two sides agreed there was a need to work to turn the Mediterranean area into an area of peace, free from foreign bases and the danger of nuclear terror. In this respect, the two sides highly appreciate the initiatives of the socialist countries — primarily the initiatives of the Soviet Union — which are aimed at preventing the militarization of outer space, at averting the danger of a nuclear disaster, and at working to check the arms race, including nuclear arms with which the United States, through (?its energetic) race, threatens the security and peace of the nations of the world.

The two sides reviewed the serious and explosive situation in the Arab area which has resulted from (?the occupation) of Arab territories and continuing aggression against the Arab nation. They strongly condemned this aggression which is supported by U.S. imperialism; they also denounced the strategic agreement between the Zionist enemy and America because it seeks to strike the Arab nation and control its resources and strengthen the U.S. military presence in the area. It also consolidates Zionist expansion in Arab areas and directly threatens the security of Syria and the Lebanon to impose hegemony and surrender (?on them).

The two sides affirmed their support and backing for the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people. They renewed their rejection of all the liquidationist schemes and initiatives such as the Camp David treaties, the Reagan plan, and others. They denounce the liquidationist attempts and capitulationist solutions in the area. They also affirmed the right of the Palestinian people to use all

means including armed struggle for liberation, return, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on their soil.

The two sides affirmed their support for the Lebanese people and its patriotic forces in their opposition to the Zionist occupation and for realizing the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist invasion forces, and for safeguarding the independence, sovereignty, and unity of Lebanese territory.

The Bulgarian People's Republic denounces the repeated U.S. military maneuvers which take place in the Mediterranean area. It also denounces the military provocations, the economic blockade, and the U.S. imperialism media campaign against the Jamahiriyah. It expresses support for the Libyan Arab people for safeguarding its independence and national sovereignty against all the acts, threats and provocations, and trespassing in the Gulf of Sidra.

The viewpoints of the two sides were identical concerning the rights of states to receive just compensation for all the damage that has been caused to them from occupation, colonialism, and the residue of wars which still constitute a danger to development plans.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah denounces the psychological warfare and hostile propaganda campaigns against the Bulgarian People's Republic by the American organs and some NATO alliance countries.

The two sides denounced the constant imperialist interference in the affairs of the African Continent which aim to restore military domination and political and economic hegemony on the resources of its nations, and threaten its security and safety. They condemned the policy of racial discrimination and affirmed their support for the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia.

The two sides affirmed their support for the efforts of the OAU to realize national reconciliation in Chad in accordance with the Lagos agreement and with the participation of all the Chadian groups. The two sides announced their complete solidarity with the support for the struggle of the Afro-Asian and Latin American nations for national independence and for establishing international economic relations on the basis of justice and equality.

The two sides reaffirmed the importance of unification and cohesion of all progressive forces in confronting imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, and racism. The Libyan Arab side highly esteemed the principled and constructive policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic which aims to strengthen peace in Europe and the world, and toward restoring the Balkan area into an area of good neighborliness, understanding, and cooperation and toward turning it into an area free from nuclear weapons.

The Bulgarian People's Republic has expressed appreciation for the steps and efforts of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to realize Arab unity.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the talks and results achieved during this visit. Mr Grisha Filipov, premier and member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, expressed his thanks and appreciation for the welcome accorded him and the accompanying delegation during this visit. He in turn, extended an invitation to Brother Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud to visit the Bulgarian People's Republic. The invitation was accepted (?with thanks) and a date for it will be fixed later.

Signs Accord, Departs

LD021909 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Grisha Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic left Tripoli this afternoon at the end of his 4-day visit to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He was seen off at Tripoli International Airport by 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, and a number of secretaries of the General People's Committee and heads of the diplomatic missions in the Jamahiriyah.

In Tripoli this afternoon minutes of an agreement were signed which covers the development and strengthening of bilateral cooperation. The minutes of the agreement were signed by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and on behalf of the Bulgarian side by Grisha Filipov, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Bulgarian prime minister.

The agreement cover various asepcts of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation. It also calls for cooperation in the fields of trade exchange, agriculture, industry, construction, communications, energy, planning, teaching, training, joint investment and tourism.

Lebanon's Junblatt Received bu Jallud

LD012354 Tripoli JANA in English 1814 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Jumada Awal, 1 Feb, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received this morning Walid Junblatt secretary of the Lebanese National Democratic Front.

Escalation of Armed Struggle

LD022241 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received the delegation of the Lebanese National Democratic Front headed by the secretary general, Brother Walid Junblatt. The meeting was attended by Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

At the meeting it was decided to continue escalating armed resistance and not to be deceived by the announcement of the withdrawal of the enemy forces, as these forces are to be redeployed in a way which serves the expansionist aims of the Zionist enemy.

Walid Junblatt, secretary of the Lebanese National Democratic

Front and the accompanying delegation left Tripoli this evening.

Jallud Receives SRV's General Nguyen Giap

LD012349 Tripoli JANA in English 1815 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Jumada Awal, 1 Feb, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received this morning Gene:al Nguyen Giap the deputy minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Giap Concludes Visit, Departs

LD020352 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Minutes of an agreement between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam were signed last night. The agreement minutes comprise cooperation in the economic, health, and agricultural fields between the fraternal countries.

General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, and the accompanying delegation left Tripoli last night. Gen Giap made a statement to the JANA correspondent in which he praised the results of his visit and said that it has contributed to the consolidation and development of the relations of cooperation between the two friendly countries.

SUDAN

Central African Minister Concludes 4-Day Visit

JN022115 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Feb (SUNA) — Christophe Grelombe, the Central Africa Republic's minister of interior, and the delegation accompanying him left Khartoum for home this morning after a 4-day visit to Sudan.

During his visit, the minister met with the first vice president, the foreign affairs minister, and the police inspector general. The minister held talks with his counterpart, 'Ali Yasin, and visited managers and units at the Interior Ministry and police headquarters.

The minister was seen off at the airport by Minister of Interior 'Ali Yasin and Police Inspector General General 'Abbas Madani.

Rebel Leader Addresses SPLA-SPLM Members

EA021848 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] We now come to the second part of our program, that is, a speech by Mr Joseph Oduho, the chairman of the Political and Foreign Affairs Committee for the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, the SPLM, to a recent gathering of members of the SPLA-SPLM.

[Begin Oduho recording] Greetings to all of you facing me now here. I'm very very happy to see you. It is exactly 7 months since we saw you still being made a soldier. I am not worried, you are courageous, I know. Your ancestors fought for centuries, in order to maintain our present identity. Had your ancestors, your great-great-grandparents not fought to maintain this identity, we would not be what we are now. You have been assimilalted. You should have been turned into something else. You would not be what you are — the reason the war continues [as heard].

Today, we are fighting for something more of a high quality than our people fought for in the past. It would be superfluous for me to tell you why we are fighting today. But because some people think that we are fighting because we hate Arabs, or hate Islam, that is why I think I must say the reasons why we are fighting. These ideas that we are fighting against Islam and against Arabs and against other races in the Sudan are being emitted by the enemies of our revolution. We are fighting simply because we want to maintain our human rights.

We have been dehumanized for centuries and we want to rehumanize our selves by the war we are fighting now. We have been made through centuries of oppression and exploitation poor and diseased. These exploiting classes have made us even hate ourselves and wish to be somebody else. Our brothers in the north have been made to believe that we are good-for-nothing, but to be slaves in their houses or wives just for sheer pleasure. We are also fighting to abolish the exploitation of man by man, which means we are fighting to build socialism and to abolish and destroy the capitalist system in the Sudan, which the colonial powers left behind when they left.

It is this system which we knew must be brought into ashes, and in its place we shall build a socialist system — a system which is just, a system where all Sudanese irrespective of religion, language, race, culture will be treated the same. In the last war, the 17-year war, people fought out of anger. They were hungry. They did not have the right leadership and the right ideological direction. Today, you have all these important two ingredients in any revolution — that is the correct ideology and the correct leadership. John Garang here is your leader [applause]. He is the right leader.

I wish you, all of you, the best for our success, because a man only lays [down] his life for two things — for those things he believes in and for those things he loves. [applause] [end recording]

That was Joseph Oduho, chairman of the Political and Foreign Affairs Committee of the SPLM speaking at an SPLA-SPLM gathering.

Libyan Opposition Front Meets, Issues Statement

JN022200 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Feb (SUNA) — The National Front for the Salvation of Libya has hailed Sudan's courageous stands under the leadership of President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri in facing Al-Qaddafi's plans. This came in the final statement issued after its eighth council session, held last week in Italy.

The council reelected Dr Muhammad Yusuf al-Muqaryif as secretary general and Ghayth 'Abd al-Majid as deputy secretary general. It also elected a 12-member executive committee, including Ibrahim 'Abd al-'Aziz as political commissioner and 'Ali Ramadan as information commissioner.

The council hailed Egypt's and Iraq's support, as well as the stands adopted by the PLO under the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat.

The council stressed the front's determination to continue its pioneering and effective role in facing injustice, regardless of the sacrifices, as an embodiment of the Libyan people's will.

The statement says that the council met in a new spirit, discussed the proposed issues, reviewed what was accomplished in the previous stage, and dealt with the positive trends reflected in all fields, the most important of which are the developments on the national struggle arena. The council referred to the significance of the Bab al-'Aziziyah battle which the front's fighters waged in Tripoli last May.

The statement says that the Bab al-'Aziziyah battle was the crowning of a struggle action and the beginning of a new stage which will stress the Libyan people's determination to make sacrifices. In this respect, the council hailed the role and sacrifices of the salvation front's fighters, headed by the founder of the salvation forces.

The council praised the martyred fedayeen and their families, stressed the continuation of struggle, and denounced Al-Qadhdhafi's role, as well as his sabotage and terrorism designs. The council denounced the collusive and defeatist stands of some Arab countries, which have led one of them to hand Libyan residents over to Al-Qadhdhafi.

The statement affirms that the responsibility of struggle falls on the Libyan people, and that fraternal and friendly countries are called upon to support the Libyan people in all arenas.

In a statement on this occasion, Al-Muqaryif affirmed that the recommendations the council members made at their second session confirm their adherence to, and insistence on, the basic option of escalating struggle in Libya, and stress their determination to decide the battle with the tyrannical Libyan authority in a new round of struggle soon, God willing.

Al-Muqaryif said that the front hopes and wishes that the Libyans themselves will decide the battle, although any principled stand adopted by brothers and friends will be warmly welcomed. In the coming stage, all Libyan people are expected to move and make their objectives more clear and their performance more efficient.

A report by the front's Executive Committee renewed its call for concerting, promoting, and reorganizing the efforts of all Libyans, both inside and outside Libya, in an action program and an integrated struggle to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi's tyrannical, criminal, and treasonous regime.

The report further called for acting on the complete free will of all strata of Libyan people to establish a national, constitutional, democratic, and rational regime inspired by the faith, principles, history, and cultural traditions of the Libyan people, and to safeguard all freedoms, holy places, and rights of all the Libyan people. [passage indistinct]

WESTERN SAHARA

Foreign Minister Hits Plans for El Aaiun Ceremony

PM011349 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 28 Jan 85 p 8

[Interview with Foreign Minister Brahim Hakim by Michel Muller — date and place not given]

[Text] Moroccan King Hassan II has decided to celebrate the anniversary of his accession to the throne on 3 March in El Aaiun, a big city in the north of occupied West Sahara. Although the SDAR was solemnly admitted into the OAU last November, Hassan II is pursuing his annexationist policy.

Moroccan Interior Minister Driss Basri said last Wednesday that the festival of the throne on 3 March "will be a new Green March undertaken by the whole of Morocco. All the sons of the Sahara will be present to renew their solemn oath of allegiance to his majesty the king."

The "Green March" was the name given by Hassan II to the invasion of the Western Sahara in 1975. It will stay in the Saharan people's memory as a tragic attempt at genocide. The October 1975 operation cost the lives of almost 25,000 people. Those able to flee, walked hundreds of kilometers in the desert, and gathered in complete destitution near the Algerian border. They were only saved by their capacity for resistance and by Algeria's solidarity.

In an interview granted to *L'HUMANITE*, SDAR Foreign Minister Brahim Hakim said: "During the Green March in 1975, Hassan II told him people that the conquest of the Western Sahara was a walkover." However, the war has now been going on for 10 years. According to the Saharan official, "every time the Morrocan king is faced with his policy's failure, he takes a leap in the dark." After the wall of sand built around the cities of Smara, El Aaiun, and Bou Craa, in the north of the country, "whose inefficacy was demonstrated by the ALPS which destroyed it in September 1973," Hassan II continued to build walls. Brahim Hakim noted that the fourth and most recent wall of sand (not far from the Algerian border) has not proven its efficacy either. The fierce fighting at the beginning of the month resulted in defeat for the Moroccan Army.

"To disguise his defeat," the Saharan minister continued, "Hassan II is organizing the El Aaiun ceremony." A little over 1 year ago, hundreds of Moroccans were killed by the royal police when demonstrating against their poverty. The continuation of an increasingly costly war is destroying the Moroccan economy. In 1985, Hassan II will borrow $3 billion on the international market, at the cost of even greater austerity. By celebrating his festival of the throne in the occupied Sahara, this Moroccan monarch is trying to make people believe that the sacrifices have not been in vain.

The SDAR foreign minister thinks that the El Aaiun ceremony "will be a challenge to the decisions of the international organizations," which have recognized the Saharan people's right to self-determination, "and to world public opinion." Stressing "the risks taken by the Moroccan king," in organizing these festivities, Brahim Hakim said: "We will shoulder our responsibilities." And he added: "Hassan II has made it known that the diplomatic corps accredited to Rabat will be invited to El Aaiun. This is, therefore, a test for the countries whose representatives will be invited. Will they side with international law and refuse the invitation," the minister asked, "or will they publicly support Moroccan expansionism?"

"If the French Government agrees to be represented at the festival of the throne in El Aaiun," Brahim Hakim concluded, "it will show that France is not neutral in the conflict as it claims to be. It would also clash with the natural feelings of solidarity with the Saharans and the peoples of the region."

APS: Polisario Communique on FRG Talks
LD031153 Algiers APS in English 1021 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] SADR, 3-2-85 (APS) — A Saharan delegation led by Mr. Bachir Mustapha Sayed, member of the Polisario Front Executive Committee, paid an official visit to West Germany on the invitation of the Social-Democrat Party (SPD) a communique from the Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture said.

The Saharan delegation confered with Mr Willy Brandt, head of the SPD and Dr Uwe Heltz, vice-chairman of the Commission of International Relations and Development Policy of the SPD the communique added.

In a joint declaration, representatives of both sides consider that "the conflict of Western Sahara is a problem of decolonization, which can be settled only through the free exercise of right to self-determination and independence of the Saharan people," the communique said.

The SPD reiterated its support to direct negotiation between the Polisario Front and Morocco and wishes for a solution to be found within the framework of the OAU and the United Nations in conformity with the aspirations of the Saharan people and with the respect of its national identity.

The SPD backs up the Saharan people's right to build up a free state on the basis of respect and protection of human rights as they are set out in the UN Universal Declaration of Human Right, the communique added.

The SPD calls on the federal government to refrain from providing any military assistance in this zone of tension and protests against [the] Bonn government's intention to supply Morocco with military equipment and demands, on the other hand, that a humanitarian aid be provided to the Saharan people.

ETHIOPIA

Cooperation Agreements Signed With GDR

EA020059 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Socialist Ethiopia and the GDR today signed agreements on mutual cooperation in the fields of agriculture, industry, transport, and also in scientific and technical fields. These agreements were signed in the Hall of the National Central Planning Committee [CPNC]. In addition to incorporating plans that will help expand and strengthen the two countries' existing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation they also include plans that will accommodate new areas of cooperation in agriculture, industry, and transport, and in the fields of mining, science, and technology. The agreements were signed by Comrade Adis Tedla, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and CPNC deputy chairman, and by Comrade Wolfgang Rauchfuss, GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee member.

In another development, Comrade Wolfgang Rauchfuss returned [as heard] this afternoon after attending the 7th regular session of the two countries' economic, technical, and scientific cooperation and trade joint commission and after signing agreements.

Rebel Radio on Escapees From Settlements

EA021725 (Clandestine) Voice of Tigre Revolution in Amharic to Ethiopia 1345 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] The fascist Dergue continues to forecfully round up the oppressed people of Tigai and others and take them to settlement areas, using famine as an excuse. However, the number of people escaping from the settlements out of opposition and due to the horrifying conditions is increasing daily. It is worth noting that recently more than 800 Tigai people escaped from the Asosa settlement in Welega Region to Sudan. Today, 60 people escaped from Kefa and Welega, especially from Jima town, directly to our liberated land in Tigai.

Briefs

Hungarian Aid Received — The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission last Wednesday received 2,470 tons of various aid estimated to be worth 16 million birr from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Hungary. The aid is compr'sed of 1,000 tons of wheat, 1,000 tons of sugar, and the rest pasta and milk powder. [Summary] [*Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Feb 85 EA*]

New Envoy to Spain — Revolutionary Ethiopia's ambassador to France, Comrade Getachen Kebreth, yesterday presented his letters of credence to King Carlos, acknowledging his appointment to Spain as well. [Excerpt] [*Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 1 Feb 85 EA*]

SEYCHELLES

France's Penne Brings Mitterrand Message, Comments

AB031454 Paris AFP in French 1616 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Victoria, 1 Feb (AFP) — Guy Penne, the adviser to President Mitterrand on African affairs, was the guest of honor on Friday at the inauguration of a new training center in hotel management and tourism whose construction was financed by France at the cost of Fr 7 million.

Mr Penne, who arrived in the Seychelles yesterday on the last leg of a tour to the Indian Ocean states, said on the occasion that President Francois Mitterrand sees bilateral cooperation with African states, in particular with French-speaking African states, as one of the priorities of his policy. Mr Penne also stressed that at this time of economic crisis, relations between developing countries and the IMF are difficult. "In the face of this crisis, many countries have turned up to France," he stated.

France provides the highest amount of aid to Seychelles, which last year received a total of more than Fr 30 million.

Mr Penne will be received on Saturday by President France Albert Rene to whom he will deliver a meesage from President Mitterrand.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Returns Following 4-Nation Trip

EA012154 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Summary] Dar es Salaam — President Nyerere has returned to Dar es Salaam after a week-long visit to India, Oman, Kuwait, and Greece.

Bulgarian Says Country Intends To Increase Aid

EA011239 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 31 Feb 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The Bulgarian deputy foreign minister, who is visiting Tanzania, Ndugu Lyubomir Popov, has hailed the existing relations between his country and Tanzania, adding that Bulgaria intended to increase its aid to Tanzania. He said this during talks with the principal secretary in the Foreign Ministry, Ndugu Paul Rupia. Ndugu Popov said Bulgaria lauded Tanzania's efforts in strengthening its economy and that it would help Tanzania in solving her problems. The Bulgarian minister said that his country's government recognized the threat posed by drought to millions of Africans. He said that his country had started providing aid to drought-stricken people, particularly in Ethiopia.

ZAIRE

Cabinet Portfolios, Departments Reorganized

AB011400 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1310 GMT 1 Feb 85

[All names and titles as received]

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Feb (AZAP) — After the reorganization of the territorial administration, the Armed Forces, and the Central Committee, the Executive Council has just undergone changes affecting both the men and the structures.

The Department of Higher Education and Scientific Research has split up into two distinct departments. The same goes for the Department of Finance, Budget, and State Investment.

Apart from the head of state and the first state commissioner, no member of the new Cabinet is a member of the Central Committee.

Another innovation of this reorganization is that the head of state takes over the Department of Justice in addition to his functions as state commissioner for national defense, territorial security, and veterans affairs. Of late the comments of the ordinary man show that the way in which justice is carried out leaves much to be desired. Therefore, the father of the nation has decided on a temporary basis to take over this key sector in order to put it in order because justice is carried out on his behalf.

This reorganization reflects the desire of the president of the Republic to better ensure the rights of the ordinary man.

Meanwhile, the coordinator of the Executive Council, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo, has been maintained in his functions. Seven other state commissioners also maintain their portfolios while 10 new figures have been appointed into the Executive Council.

Citizen Mozagba Ngbuka is thus maintained at the head of the Department of Territorial Administration, Mulumba Lukoji at the head of the Department of Planning, Takizala Luyan Muis Mbingin at higher education, Nzege Aliaziambina at primary and seconday education, Mukuku W'Etonda at posts and telecommunications, Ndjoli Balanga at environment, preservation of nature, and tourism; and Sampesa Kaweta Milombe at the Department of Youth, Sports, and Leisure.

The change of posts affects the Department of Public Works and Territorial Development, whose incumbent head, Citizen Bokana Wondangela, takes over the Department of Agriculture; the Department of Finance, which Citizen Kiakwame Kia Kiziki is leaving for the Department of Economy and Industry; and the Department of External Trade, which is entrusted to Citizen Nyembo Shabani; no state commissioner has been appointed for agriculture; Citizen Unen Can of Lands Affairs is appointed to head the Department of Mines and Energy previously under Pendie Demodetdo Yako, who takes over the Department of Culture and Arts; and Kande Buloba Kasumpata leaves the Department of Labor and Social Security for the Department of Scientific Research.

For his part, Citizen Mokonda Bonza, the former secretary of state for agriculture, is promoted to the rank of state commissioner for state enterprises.

Citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo, who has acquired great diplomatic experience, joins the council, where he is named to head the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; Ramazani Baya, the former presidential delegate of AZAP, becomes the state commissioner for information, mobilization, propaganda, and political action; Tsisimbi wa Bilenga is state commissioner for finance and budget; Muyulu Mombonga goes to transport and communications; Ileka Nkumu is state commissioner for land affairs; Citizen Nsoki Fuanti Eyenga goes to women's and social affairs; and Mbaya Ngang is state commissioner for labor and social welfare.

Citizen Thambwe Mwamba, the administrative delegate at Sominki, the mining and industrial company of Kivu, heads the Department of Public Works and Territorial Development; and Mushobekwa Kalimba Wa Katana, the current ambassador to Beijing, will head the Department of Public Health.

At the level of the secretaries of state, the effective entry of 16 new faces is recorded. Ten secretaries of state remain at their previous posts. Thus, Citizen Nyiwa Mobutu is maintained as secretary of state for foreign affairs, Lengema Dulia for international cooperation, Phanzu Levo for justice, Kibangula Kia Makonga for public works, Mbamba Ganga for land affairs, Bogwo Makeli for higher education, Samba Kaputo for primary education, Mayani Asingi for women's and social affairs, Kisolokele Wamba for labor and social security, and Monkolot Makuta for JMPR [Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution].

Three secretaries of state change posts. Ilunga Ilukamba leaves the portfolio of economy and industry, Citizen Tshibambe Kabamba is transferred from finance to external trade, while Citizen Bossekota W'Atshia moves from planning to state enterprises.

Among the new arrivals, Tshombe Ditenj, the son of the former prime minister, makes a remarkable entry into the council as secretary of state for mines and energy.

General Likulia Bolongo is now the secretary of state for national defense. As for General Sassa Muaka, he has been appointed to the post of secretary of state for veterans affairs, while Kiyola Mashamba goes to territorial administration; Mamba Ngindu to information; Selemani Mwana Yile to finance; Kwimi Nsel to budget; Kasereka Kasai to planning; Nzungu Luntandi to agriculture; Bangila Mulonda to transport and communications; Nzali Lopembe to secondary education; Ibula Ratakanga to civil service; Kiwonge Lumanjula to environment, preservation of nature, and tourism; Kamumubadi Badibanga to public health; Nimy Nzonga to mobilization, propaganda, and political action; and Tshimpupu wa Tshimpupu to sports and leisure.

The Press Union of Zaire [UPZA] is honored with the entry into the council of two of its members, Citizens Ramazani Baya, chairman of the UPZA, and Tshimpupu wa Tshimpupu, its secretary general.

Eight state commissioners are no longer members of the Executive Council. They are: Umba Di Lutete (foreign affairs and international cooperation); Bayona Ba Meya (justice); Sakombi Inongo (information, mobilization, propaganda, and political action); Lukusa Mvuengula (external trade); Mwamba Nduba (transport and communications); Masegabio Nzanzu (culture and arts); Tsibasu Mubiay (public health); and Ekita Liyonda (women's and social affairs).

Secretaries of state who have also left the Executive Council are: Vice Admiral Lomponda wa Botende of national defense; General Dikuta Ebilasang Kambing of veterans affairs; and Citizens Ngimbi of territorial administration, Dongo Badjanga Esek'sobala of information, Buhendwa bwa Mushaba of finance, Bongo Lega of transport and communications, Matukanga Mbalu of secondary education, Nkoinzale Eyofundja of the civil service, and Faka Pauni Zebo of environment, preservation of nature, and tourism.

This restructuring brings several new faces to the Executive Council on the level of state commissioners as well as on the level of state secretaries. Most of them are young and dynamic and one can say that they are competent and their political commitment will enable them correctly carry out the instructions of the head of the executive in their specific field of activity.

This favorable opinion about the new team is also explained by the fact that most of the state commissioners and secretaries of state have already held key posts in former cabinets. The principle by which "you do not have to change a winning team" — a principle which was recently recalled by the founding-chairman — is here unchallenged. But we should not forget that even if the coach does not change his entire team, he sometimes replaces some players.

As for the Executive Council, it appeared useful to proceed to certain changes in order to fill the gaps created by the departure of several ministerial post holders to other sectors, such as diplomacy or public enterprise. Judging from the set up of the new Executive Council team, it appears the founding-chairman has taken several factors into consideration; among them, the immensity of the territory and the diversity of the population to be administered as well as the aptitude and the preparedness of the candidates were given precedence.

Yet, the common man who has seen Marshal Mobutu spend so much energy to bring about changes in the territorial administration, within the Army and the central organ of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, wonders how the head of state is able to find the time to think about this skillful restructuring. Such an ability to work can only be credited to an unrivalled man like the founding chairman, who has so often demonstrated his competence.

Ordinance No 85-056 of 1 February 1985 on the appointment of members of the Executive Council.

The MPR founding-chairman and president of the Republic, considering the Constitution, in particular Articles 36, 42, 45, and 94, ordains:

Article 1. The functions assigned to the Departments of National Defense, Territorial Security, Veterans Affairs, and Justice will be performed by the founding-chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic.

Article 2. Citizen Kengo wa Dondo is hereby appointed first state commissioner.

Article 3. The following have been appointed state commissioners of the following departments:

Territorial administration:
Citizen Mozagba Ngbuka
Foreign affairs and international cooperation:
Citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo
Information, mobilization, propaganda, and political action:
Citizen Ramazani Baya
Finance and budget:
Citizen Tsisimbi wa Bilenga
Planning:
Citizen Mulumba Lukoji
Agriculture:
Citizen Bokana Wondangela
Economy and industry:
Citizen Kiakwame kia Kiziki
External trade:
Citizen Nyembo Shabani
State enterprises:
Citizen Mokonda Bonza
Mines and energy:
Citizen Unen Can
Public works and territorial development:
Citizen Thambwe Mwamba
Transport and communications:
Citizen Muyulu Mombonga
Land affairs:
Citizen Ileka Nkumu
Higher education:
Citizen Takizala Luyan Muis Mbingin
Scientific research:
Citizen Kande Buloba Kasumpata
Primary and secondary education:
Citizen Nzege Aliaziambina
Culture and arts:
Citizen Pendie Demodetdo Yako
Public health:
Citizen Mushobekwa Kalimba Wa Katana
Women's and social affairs:
Citizen Nsoki Fuanti Eyenga
Civil service:
Citizen Kilolo Musampa Lubemba
Labor and social security:
Citizen Mbaya Ngang
Posts and telecommunications:
Citizen Mukuku W'Etonda
Environment, preservation of nature, and tourism:
Citizen Ndjoli Balanga
MPR youth, sports, and leisure:
Citizen Sampesa Kaweta Milombe

Article 4. All previous provisions contrary to this present ordinance are hereby abrogated. This ordinance takes effect from the date it is signed.

Issued in Kinshasa on 1 February 1985

[signed] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngendu Wa Za Banga

Ordinance No 85-087 of 1 February 1985 on appointment of secretaries of state of the ministries.

The MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, in view of the Constitution, especially Articles 36, 42, and 45, and in view of Ordinance No 82-046 of 31 March 1982 on the organization and functioning of the Executive Council, especially Article 18, ordains:

Article 1. The following are appointed secretaries of state:

National defense, veterans affairs, and justice:
General Likulia Bolongo, for national defense
Brigadier Sassa Muaka, for veterans affairs
Citizen Phanzu Levo, for justice
Territorial administration:
Citizen Kyola Mashamba
Foreign affairs and international cooperation:
Citizen Nyiwa Mobutu, for foreign affairs
Citizen Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga, for international cooperation
Information, mobilization, propaganda, and political action:
Citizen Mamba Ngindu, for information
Citizen Nimy Nzonga, for mobilization, propaganda, and political action
Finance and budget:
Citizen Selemani Mwana Yile, for finance
Citizen Kwimi Nsel, for budget
Planning:
Citizen Bossekota W'Atshia
Agriculture:
Citizen Nzungu Luntadi
Economy and industry:
Citizen Kasereka Kasai
External trade:
Citizen Tshibambe Kabamba
State enterprises:
Citizen Ilunga Ilukamba
Mines and energy:
Citizen Tshombe Ditenj
Public works and territorial development:
Citizen Kibangula kia Makonga
Transports and communications:
Citizen Bangila Mulonda
Lands affairs:
Mbamba Ganga
Higher education:
Citizen Bogwo Makeli
Primary and secondary education:
Citizen Samba Kaputo, for primary education
Citizen Nzali Lopembe, for secondary education
Public health:
Citizen Kamumubadi Badibanga
Women's and social affairs:
Citizen Mayani Asingi
Civil service:
Citizen Ibula Ratakanga
Labor and social security:
Citizen Kisolokele Wamba
Environment, preservation of nature, and tourism:
Citizen Kiwonge Lumanjula
MPR youth, sports, and leisure:
Citizen Monkolot Makuta, for the MPR youth
Citizen Tshimpupu wa Tshimpupu, for sports and leisure

Article 2. All previous provisions contrary to the present ordinance have been abrogated. The present ordinance takes effect from the date of its signing.

Issued in Kinshasa, 1 February 1985

[signed] Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga

Government Sworn In

NC021705 Paris AFP in English 1658 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, Feb 2 (AFP) — The new Zairean Government was sworn in today after yesterday's major reshuffle which affected two-thirds of the Cabinet and brought former opponent Tshombe Ditenj, son of late Prime Minister Moise Tshombe, into the government.

Mr. Tshombe, 41, whose father led the ill-fated Katanga secession in 1963, today swore to be "faithful to the president" as the new secretary of state for mines and energy.

He had returned to Zaire from exile more than a year ago, a well-informed source said.

Talks With Angola End; Communique Issued

AB021240 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1805 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Feb (AZAP) — Lengema Dulia, secretary of state for international cooperation, and his Angolan counterpart, Carlos Antonio Fernandes, jointly presided on Friday at the closing ceremony of the fourth session of the Zaire-Angola Joint Commission, which took place in Kinshasa from 29 January to 1 February 1985 at the Mobutu Hall at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

In his address, Lengema Dulia stated that the fourth session of the Zaire-Angola Joint Commission constitutes an important stage in the relations existing between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zaire, adding that the quality of the discussions between the two delegations bears witness to the strong determination of the Executive Council and the Angolan Government to create a model of South-South cooperation in the heart of Africa. Zaire, he stressed, attaches great importance to

the transport, communications, trade, fisheries, and security sectors in conformity with the principles of good-neighborliness and peaceful coexistence.

Citizen Lengema said he had every reason to be optimistic about the outcome of the deliberations. He pointed out that presently the two countries should do everything to ensure effective monitoring of the decisions and recommendations that they adopted in order to safeguard the achievements of their cooperation.

For his part, the Angolan secretary of state for international cooperation, Carlos Antonio Fernandes, expressed satisfaction with the success achieved by experts of the two countries during deliberations of this joint commission, which took place in an atmosphere of understanding and goodwill. Carlos Antonio attributed the success of the talks to the dialogue engaged in by the founding chairman of the MPR, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos each time they meet, which is in the interest of the militants of the MPR and the MPLA-Labor Party.

A joint communique, which sanctioned the deliberations of the fourth session of the Zaire-Angola Joint Commission, was read by Buleti Bukayi, director of the Africa and Middle East Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. Here is the full text of the communique:

Joint communique of the fourth session of the Angola-Zaire Joint Commission held in Kinshasa from 29 January to 1 February 1985:

The fourth session of the Zaire-Angola Joint Commission for Cooperation took place in Kinshasa from 29 January to 1 February 1985. The Angolan delegation was led by:

1. His Excellency Carlos Antonio Fernandes, secretary of state for cooperation of the People's Republic of Angola.

He was accompnaied by:

2. His Excellency Delfim de Castro, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and deputy minister of security;

3. Her Excellency Mrs Rodeth Sandos, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and secretary of state for social affairs;

4. His Excellency Jorge Tchimpueti, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and governor of Cabinda Province;

5. His Excellency Luis Sambo, deputy minister of health;

6. His Excellency Miguel Gaspar Neto, Angola's ambassador to Zaire;

7. His Excellency Joao Manuel Lourenco, governor of Moxico Province;

8. Luvumbu Sebastio, national director of trade at the Ministry of External Trade and head of the delegation of experts;

9. Josenando Teofilo, national director for the control of endemic diseases; and

10. Arlindo S.E. Silva, national director for the Angolan railway, as well as other top functionaires of the Angolan Government.

The Zairian delegation was led by Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga, secretary of state for international cooperation of the Republic of Zaire, accompanied by citizens:

1. Mbumba Ngimbi, secretary of state for territorial administration;

2. Bongo Lega, secretary of state for transport and communications;

3. Mayani Asingi, secretary of state for women's and social affairs;

4. Lukaso Djate Looto, secretary general of the Department of Public Health;

5. Duga Kugbetero, regional chairman of the MPR and governor of the Shaba Region;

6. Makolo Jibikilay, regional chairman of the MPR and governor of the Bas Zaire Region;

7. Sambia Gere Mbanu, regional chairman of the MPR and governor of the Bandundu Region;

8. Bangala Basila, regional chairman of the MPR and governor of the Kasai-Occidental region;

9. Buketi Bukayi, director for African and Middle East affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, head of the delegation of experts;

10. Atundu Liongo, diplomatic adviser at the presidency of the Republic; and

11. Ilangwa-e-Yoka, Zaire's ambassador to Angola, as well an an important delegation of top functionaries representing the various departments and services of the Executive Council.

During the deliberations, which were jointly presided over by Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga and His Excellency Carlos Antonio Fernandes, the two parties expressed satisfaction with the quality of relations existing between the two brotherly and neighboring countries, relations which stem from the desire of and ties of fraternity and high esteem between the two heads of state, His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, and Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic of Zaire.

The two parties made a wide-ranging evaluation of their cooperation and shared identical views on all topics discussed. They decided to revitalizie this cooperation by ensuring a better monitoring of the existing agreements and to broaden this cooperation to other sectors of common interest. In this regard, the two parties successfully negotiated:

1. A draft agreement on trade along the border and on customs cooperation;

2. A draft agreement on the conservation of shared natural resources;

3. A draft protocol concerning an agreement on cooperation in the areas of medical care and health; and

4. An implementation program for 1985-86 for the cultural and scientific cooperation accord signed in Kinshasa on 29 December 1981.

Other personalities of the Angolan delegation held discussions with their Zairian counterparts, each in his field of competence.

During his stay in Zaire, the leader of the Angolan delegation visited some of Zaire's economic installations, notably: the DAIPN [expansion unknown] agroindustrial complex at Nsele; the FNMA [expansion unknown] factories; and the CPA [expansion unknown] factories;

The leader of the Angolan delegation expressed his sincere gratitude to Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the Executive Council, and the Zairian people for the fraternal reception marked with African warmth accorded his delegation, which permitted the smooth running of the deliberations of the fourth session of the Zaire-Angola Joint Commission for Cooperation. The delegations worked in an atmosphere of fraternity and mutual understanding.

In conclusion, the two parties decided to hold the fifth session of the Joint Commission in Luanda in 1986, the precise date for which will be arranged through diplomatic channels. The Angolan delegation to the Kinshasa session returned to Angola on Friday morning.

Angola's Dos Santos to Visit 6-9 Feb

AB021515 Paris AFP in English 1425 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, Feb 2 (AFP) — Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos will make an offical four-day visit to Zaire beginning Wednesday, the state radio, Voice of Zaire, reported here today. The visit will follow a meeting here this week of the Angolan-Zairian joint commission which, centered on border security issues, as well as on the presence of more than 40,000 Angolan refugees in Zaire and an undetermined number of Zairian refugees in Angola.

Although a statement issued Friday after the joint commission meeting made no mention of the security issues raised, that did not mean that no agreement was reached on the issues, analysts said. Diplomatic sources said that the fact the meeting took place at all was a sign that both sides were interested in boosting cooperation in security matters.

BENIN

Soviet, Nigerian, U.S. Envoys Call on Kerekou

AB020930 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Our great comrade in arms, President Kerekou, received at 0940 USSR Ambassador Vitaliy Agapov, Federal Republic of Nigeria Ambassador Ernest Oladubawu, and U.S. Ambassador George Moose. The three diplomats were accompanied to the president's office by Frederic Affo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

The USSR ambassador told the press that he discussed cooperation between Benin and the USSR with the head of state.

[Begin Agapov recording] Today I had the honor of being received by the comrade president and we discussed problems concerning bilateral cooperation and relations between our two countries. There are problems of cooperation which need to be examined by our authorities. We agreed to do everything necessary to review the various aspects of our cooperation, which has been developing for some time now. We enumerated all the problems and we noted the mutual desire of our leaders to see development in the cooperative relations between our two countries in the future. I also gave the comrade president an important message on cooperation. It is a message from the Soviet authorities concerning relations between the USSR and Benin. [end recording]

As for the Nigerian ambassador, he said he reported to the president of the Republic on a trip he recently made to the Ouelle Province.

His Excellency George Moose, the U.S. ambassador, said he discussed bilateral cooperation with the head of state.

GHANA

Gambari Delivers Buhari Message to Rawlings

AB030811 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Ghana and Nigeria are irrevocably committed to the liberation of Africa from the remaining traces of apartheid and colonialism. They also look forward to Namibia gaining her independence at the earliest possible time within the framework of UN Resolution 435. This was stated by the Nigerian foreign minister, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, when he spoke to newsmen after delivering a special message from the Nigerian head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu.

Details of the message were not disclosed. But Dr Gambari said the message covered bilateral issues partly connected with the agreement on security matters signed by Ghana, Nigeria, Togo, and Benin, and African affairs in general.

The foreign minister, who led his country's delegation to the OAU Liberation Committee 43d session in Accra, emphasized that the people of Namibia have a right to independence and he hoped the UN Security Council resolution would be implemented without the introduction of any irrelevant issue like the linkage of Namibia's independence to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

Dr Gambari said Nigeria is not impressed by the constitutional changes introduced by the apartheid regime in South Africa. Nigeria stands for Namibia's self-determination and the principle of one-man-one-vote. Dr Gambari said though the agreements between South Africa and Angola and Mozambique represent a setback for the liberation struggle, no purpose would be achieved by castigating the African countries involved. This is because they have been forced to go along with the agreements.

Dr Gambari stressed the need for OAU member countries to give the required support to the liberation fighters and the Frontline States to enable them to intensify their fight against internal and external enemies as well as the apartheid system.

LIBERIA

Envoy to Nigeria on Democratization Process

AB011145 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Liberia's ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Dueh Chieh, has said that the Liberian head of state would allow the will of the people to prevail in the general elections slated for October this year. Ambassador Chieh gave the assurance in Lagos last week when he paid a familiarization visit to the offices of one of Nigeria's leading newspapers, the *PUNCH*. He told the editorial board of the paper that in order to successfully return the country to civilian democratic rule, the government has set the electoral process in motion to make for free and fair for all contestants [sentence as heard] The Liberian ambassador, who was accompanied on the visit by his press attache, Mr Ebon Warrison, was received by the managing director of the newspaper, Mr Labanji Bolaji.

Commenting on the concern expressed in some quarters about Dr Doe's style of government, especially with regard to the recent closure of the independent *DAILY OBSERVER* newspaper and warnings to foreign diplomats and clergymen, the Liberian ambassador said the excesses of newspapers in Liberia had to be curbed in the interest of peace, adding that other independent newspapers are still allowed free practice.

Commenting on the nation's economy, Mr Chieh said the government had introduced measures that would guarantee the full participation of Liberian citizens in the private sector. He noted that in spite of the problem of foreigners facing immigration authorities, the government would not want to take actions that could drive away foreign investors.

NIGERIA

David-West: OPEC Unity Unaffected by New Prices

AB030806 Lagos Domestic Service in English 3 Feb 85

[Text] Nigeria has said that failure of four OPEC members to ratify the current price structure will not affect the organization's solidarity and unity. The minister of petroleum and energy, Professor Tam David-West, stated this in Lagos on arrival from the OPEC extraordinary ministerial conference in Geneva. He explained that although there was no unanimity on the rate of differentials, there was a consensus that the gap has been narrowed. Algeria, Libya, and Iran voted against, while Gabon abstained from the agreement which narrowed the price differential of OPEC crudes from $4 to $2.40. Under the new price structure which came into effect yesterday, bonny light will sell for [figure indistinct] dollars.

Western Countries 'Masterminded' OPEC Agreement

AB041052 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Feb 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NEW NIGERIAN* examines the recent agreement initialled by the oil ministers of the OPEC. The paper says that the agreement was masterminded by the Western countries. It explained that the situation has indicated that the feigned unity that prevailed in OPEC has given way to the reality of divided solidarity. The *NEW NIGERIAN* urges members of the organization to reaffirm their commitment to OPEC.

SENEGAL

Mamadou Fall Calls For New Political Party

AB011948 Paris AFP in French 1047 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Dakar, 1 Feb (AFP) — A call for the creation of a new political party, which will be the 16th if recognized, was launched in Senegal today by a provisional national committee led by a former member of parliament and trade unionist, Mamadou Fall, alias "the puritan," aged 64.

The new party which, according to Mr Fall, may be called the "Democratic Senegalese Union," will be "nationalist and progressive." It will hold its inaugural conference in March. In a manifesto released to the press, the promoters of the new party present themselves as "out-and-out and untiring militants of the Senegalese and African cause in general," and are graduates of the "great school" of former trade unions which used to exist in French-speaking Africa, namely the General Confederation of Labor, the General Union of Workers of Black Africa, and the National Union of Workers of Senegal. They also claim to belong to the African Democratic Rally, which regrouped most of the parties in French West Africa before independence.

Mamadou Fall, promoter of the new party, was elected member of parliament in 1978 under the banner of the Senegalese Democratic Party, but he was dismissed from that opposition party while in office for "splinter tactics." He is the founder and chairman, since 1975, of an opposition trade union, the "Union of Free Workers in Senegal," which is currently divided into three factions.

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Libyan Cultural Delegation

AB021015 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] President Gnassingbe Eyadema this morning granted audiences by turns to a Libyan delegation and to the delegation of the United Nations office for the Sudan-Sahel region led by Bertin (Bornai). The Libyan delegation was led by (Sayyid Shuwayzi), secretary general of the joint organization for the establishment of the Islamic Cultural Center. During this audience, which was attended by Barry Moussa Barque, minister of public works, mines, post, and telecommunications, Mr (Chouwezi) was accompanied by the secretary of the People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, (Mahtaoud Shilini). Cultural relations between Togo and Libya and in particular the construction of the Islamic Center in Lome II [a section of the city] were discussed.

[Begin (Shuwayzi) recording in English fading into French translation] This is my second visit to His Excellency President Eyadema and the topic of our discussion was, of course, the Islamic Cultural Center, which we established in Lome II. We are very honored to be the organization to build this very large building in the new city of our brother country, Togo, in Lome II. This Islamic Center will sponsor educational, medical, and cultural activities. We came to see the president in order to speed things up. Since the president is aware of our activities, he will help us accelerate the construction work. We are convinced that our Togolese brothers will benefit from this big center. We are in Africa and anything that affects Africa affects us, so when we can help our brothers, we will not hesitate to do so. Of course, this organization will benefit all the Togolese people. I can tell you that the project will cost $10 million and that the labor required to build it will be provided entirely by the Togolese people and not by foreigners. We are also happy to inform you that we found the necessary skilled labor here. We also found the necessary facilities here to help us finish this work. Eighty percent of the total work force at the center will be Togolese. I must also add that I will do everything to make this work successful.

Our organization came to this country because of the good relationship existing between His Excellency President Eyadema and our brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, as well as the president of the United Arab Emirates. These wise presidents gave us the chance to come and to help this country. I therefore wish long life for President Eyadema, long life for Col al-Qadhdhafi, and long life for President Zayid of the United Arab Emirates. [end recording]

ANGOLA

President Dos Santos To Visit Zaire 6-9 Feb

MB030848 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, will pay an official visit to the Republic of Zaire from 6 to 9 Feburary.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos will thus respond to an invitation extended last December by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic of Zaire. Last December, the chairman of the Angolan party and nation attended the inauguration of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko as chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic of Zaire.

BOTSWANA

Gaborone Criticizes South African Press Reports

MB011450 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "Antics of the South African Press"]

[Text] Once again the South Africans are at it. They are using their newspapers to portray a Botswana that we do not know of in an attempt to discredit us. The motive undoubtedly is to interfere indirectly in Botswana's internal affairs.

THE STAR newspaper has provided the latest example of such activity. In a recent report *THE STAR* talked of a huge complex in Gaborone housing 250 Soviet experts, an apparent reference to the Soviet Embassy. The paper charged that this country was being used by the Soviet Union as a sort of spy satellite. Now we know for a fact that there are only 7 diplomats and a technical staff of 13 in the Soviet Embassy in Gaborone. *THE STAR* identified Mr Vladimir Cherednik as the Soviet ambassador in Botswana, whereas we know for a fact that the Soviet ambassador is Mr Mikhail Petrov. In spite of these childish inaccuracies, *THE STAR* featured the story on its front page, giving it the status of an expose.

The press in South Africa has carried innumerable reports accusing Botswana of harboring so-called terrorists, setting up guerrilla camps, and of being what they called a beachhead for a communist onslaught on South Africa. South African journalists have, however, declined official invitations to visit the country to take the opportunity to back up their claims. This is bad journalism at its worst.

The South African press in general apparently has no respect for the ethics of a noble profession, but *THE STAR* newspaper especially, as the purveyor of the latest ridiculous charges, has scraped the bottom of the barrel. The purpose, of course, is to try to undermine the security of Botswana. Such reports are spiced with malice in order to deceive gullible South Africans into believing that Botswana is an enemy and must be destroyed. It has been charged that some of the country's newsmen are on the payroll of the South African intelligence network. If that is so, it is unfortunate for the network as it must by now be inundated with false information.

If the South African press really wants information about Botswana, why not contact the appropriate authorities? Some have already sought interviews at as high a level as the head of state, and appointments have been granted. Unfortunately, the truth obtained from such meetings has apparently fallen on deaf ears. Most of the journalists, however, do not even bother to ask. It suits them better to invent stories about a Botswana that we do not know.

It is unfortunate that these untrue and damaging reports should come at a time when South Africa wants the world to believe that it is anxious to engage in meaningful dialogue with neighboring states in a move toward peaceful coexistence. But that is what Botswana wants too.

LESOTHO

Foreign Minister Sends Message to Gromyko

MB030457 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Lesotho has presented its compliments to the Embassy of the USSR in Maseru to be forwarded to the USSR minister of foreign affairs, Mr Andrey Gromyko. In his message, the honorable minister of foreign affairs, Mr V.M. Makhele, says that he was delighted to send Mr Gromyko his warmest congratulations on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Lesotho and the USSR.

The minister said that he trusts that the happy relations existing between the two countries will grow from strength to strength in the days that lie ahead. Mr Makhele wished Mr Gromyko personal good health as Mr Gromyko carries out his onerous task of foreign minister of his country.

MOZAMBIQUE

Joint Tourism Venture With RSA Announced

MB020642 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] A joint communique issued in Pretoria at the end of talks between Mozambican and South African tourism officials considers as positive the establishment of Mosatour, a joint venture between the Government of Mozambique and South African businessman Johan Henn. The communique also expresses the hope that this will result in other South African businessmen investing in the Mozambican tourist industry.

During the Pretoria talks, the Mozambican delegation, led by Secretary of State for Tourism Antonio Mate:.ula, told its counterpart the reasons for our country's refusal to allow a ship with South African tourists to dock at Maputo. The ship was carrying about 300 tourists and sailed to Maputo harbor without prior permission from Mozambican authorities.

RSA Paper Discusses Renamo Internal Operations

MB031046 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 Feb 85 p 13

[By Gary Dixon]

[Text] Renamo is a rebel group that lives by its wits. It receives little, if any, help from outside Mozambique.

This was revealed by highly placed intelligence sources this week amid continuing controversy over whether anti-Frelimo operations were receiving covert supplies from South Africa.

Baffled by the rebels' ability to conduct a bush war that has made it virtually impossible for President Samora Machel's Maputo government to exercise effective control outside Mozambique's towns, suspicion has long persisted that Renamo was receiving aid from outside.

In many quarters abroad — as well as in Maputo — the finger of suspicion has pointed to Pretoria.

Rumours of mysterious parachute drops and night-time convoys have abounded.

This week, however, authoritative intelligence sources who are in close touch with the precarious military situation in Mozambique revealed the secret of Renamo's continued ability to harass Frelimo: self-sufficiency.

They told the *SUNDAY TIMES* that absolutely no evidence could be found of aid to Renamo — from South Africa or anywhere else.

How, then, does Renamo continue its armed struggle?

The answer, the sources said, was four-pronged:

— By drawing weapons from substantial arms caches that had been established throughout Mozambique before the signing of the Nkomati Accord last March.

— By regularly capturing arms and ammunition in contacts with government troops, or by overrunning strategic government military installations where arms supplies are known to be kept. (One camp taken yielded 65 tons of arms and ammunition, enough to keep Renamo operational for a year.)

— By gaining good intelligence on arms shipments and intercepting them. (A goods train destined for Zimbabwe was ambushed and provided Renamo with six tons of arms and ammunition and a valuable supply of food).

— By carefully reorganising their combat tactics so as to gain the maximum possible impact with the least expenditure of ammunition.

For example Renamo has apparently forbidden its fighters to expend their ammunition indiscriminately in ineffectual long-distance exchanges of fire.

They get close in to the enemy before opening fire usually with devastating effects on the poorly motivated government forces, the sources said.

"In this way Renamo can carry on the war indefinitely at its present pace without supplies from outside," they added.

Despite recent setbacks in South African attempts to bring about reconciliation between Frelimo and Renamo, intelligence quarters this week still held out high hopes of a cease-fire before the end of the year.

They said both President Machel's government and Renamo confront a no-win situation with an economy so ravaged by civil war, mismanagement and drought that total collapse is imminent.

It was also pointed out that allegations of continued South African support for Renamo took no account of the obvious folly of such moves.

Such backing would simply have led to the toppling of the fragile Machel regime, which, in turn, would have driven him and his followers into the reverse role of guerrillas operating out of Zimbabwe or Tanzania — and leaving Pretoria to pump millions of rands into propping up a hopelessly inept Renamo government in Maputo.

It was also pointed out that unsuccessful appeals had been made to the Mozmbique authorities to supply proof of allegations that South Africa was aiding Renamo, or that it was allowing elements supportive of Renamo to use the republic as a base.

Even exhaustive independent investigations of these allegations had also turned up nothing.

Allegations that individual members of the South African Defence Force sympathetic to Renamo might be acting independently were similarly dismissed.

Strong emphasis was placed on the unequivocal statements by both the state president and the chief of the defence force that any member indulging in such clandestine operations would be guilty of treason.

As for supplies from elsewhere, the sources said they were fully aware of Renamo's overseas contacts and these were not nearly as impressive as certain Renamo elements tried to make out.

"Add to this the logistical nightmare of getting bulky armaments into the country through alert and hostile neighbouring countries without detection and you have an almost impossible situation," the sources said.

NAMABIA

Nujoma Says U.S. Helping RSA Undercut UN Resolution

MB030745 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] SWAPO President Sam Nujoma says the United States is working with South Africa to undermine the UN resolution for independence settlement in Namibia.

Mr Nujoma told a news conference that Pretoria's strategy was to advance new schemes to promote the internal parties, South African-backed political groups in Namibia. South Africa's latest plan was to set up a temporary central government in Namibia with a goal of assuring the exploitation of the natural resources of the territory.

Pretoria has said it accepts the UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 calling for the withdrawal of the South African Army and for elections leading to independence, but has cited various objections over the years of applying the UN plan for Namibia, which is rich in uranium, diamonds, and other minerals.

Most recently, South Africa and the United States have linked the withdrawal of Cuban troops form Angola with the movement toward Namibia's independence.

SWAPO Leader Condemns RSA Plan for Government

MB030909 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] In Luanda yesterday, SWAPO condemned a secret plan to install in June this year a so-called interim central government in Namibia, which is orchestrated by the racist Pretoria regime which persists in illegally occupying the territory.

According to the plan, which was denounced by SWAPO President Sam Njoma at a press conference, the so-called Multiparty Conference will assume the responsibility of the South African regime over the destiny of occupied Namibia, with the exception of defense and foreign affairs. The plan also provides for two committees of businessmen and other Namibians and South Africans who are closely connected with the Pretoria regime. Willem van Niekerk, current South African administrator-general in Namibia, will be replaced by a body to supervise the implementation of the plan, contrary to the UN Security Council Resolution No 435.

The plan, which has now been condemned by SWAPO, provides that the two committees formed on the orders of the racist colonial regime will have until April to submit their final report to the current South African colonial administrator-general, who will appoint a new government on the following day.

To Sam Nujoma, this is a further dilatory maneuver of the Pretoria regime to gain time with a view to perpetuating the exploitation of the human and material resources of the territory. In this regard, the SWAPO leader referred to identical racist plans orchestrated since 1974 with the installation of the so-called Turnhalle constitutional conference, the implantation of the so-called Council of State in 1983, which was defined as an interim colonial administration to be composed of elements of the so-called internal parties, and the institution last year of the so-called Multiparty Conference.

After failing in its attempts to destroy the SWAPO struggle on all fronts, the apartheid regime is now back to the old idea of creating an interim regime with the sole intent of perpetuating the illegal occupation of our country, the SWAPO leader said. To him, similar South African attitudes only demonstrate that Pretoria is not ready to implement Resolution No 435, the only acceptable solution to Namibian independence. However, according to Sam Nujoma, SWAPO is still ready to discuss with South Africa ways to lead Namibia to independence within the framework of Resolution No 435, despite the fact that the South Africans have so far shown no interest whatsoever in implementing this resolution.

SOUTH AFRICA

President Rejects Black Representation, Vote

MB011950 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1943 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 1, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, tonight rejected one-man-one-vote and the creation of a fourth chamber of parliament for blacks.

In a nationwide SABC-TV interview, Mr Botha elaborated on the government's plans for the future political development of the country's black people.

He said the aim of the new strategy was a "stable country" and the government was willing to negotiate on certain problem areas, in a "flexible forum."

But Mr Botha said several aspects were "non-negotiable." These included:

— The "non-abdication" of the country's white people;

— The rejection of one-man-one-vote in a unitary state; and

— The impossibility of a fourth parliamentary chamber for black people.

He said a forum to negotiate about the political future of blacks would take place on an ad hoc basis, according to guidelines, but without a set agenda.

He said the forum was being established only for those in favour of evolutionary change and who rejected violence as a political tool.

He said that, despite expected and unavoidable criticism, the government had proved its commitment to reform by granting full political rights to Asians and Coloreds.

Mr Botha said he had linked freehold rights for South African blacks with property rights in the national states because they were inseparable in any attempt to promote small businesses on a regional basis.

Commenting on influx control measures, Mr Botha said the regulations needed to be adapted to do away with "unnecessary irritations."

On the subject of South Africa's new parliamentary system, Mr Botha said he was impressed with the sense of responsibility evident in the White House in the past week.

In the chamber for Coloreds, there had been criticism but this had been constructive (kritiek op n billike wyse).

While attending the Indian chamber, he had been struck by the responsible attitude of speakers, even during the no-confidence debate.

Tutu Speaks at Installation as Johannesburg Bishop

MB030916 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0903 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 3, SAPA — The bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said today he had encouraged conditional increased foreign investment in South Africa but if apartheid were not dismantled within two years he would call for punitive economic sanctions against the country.

Speaking at his enthronement at St Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg today, Bishop Tutu, Nobel Peace Prize laureate and former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said he had not yet advocated disinvestment in South Africa, and had "actually called for increased foreign investment on stringent conditions".

These conditions were that black workers be housed as family units near their place of employment, the dismantling of migratory labour, the unionisation of black labour, the abolition of influx control and investment in black education and training.

Bishop Tutu also demanded "an end to the denationalisation of blacks and so to forced population removals."

"These conditions should be implemented within 18 to 24 months. The onus is on the government. If in 18 to 24 months from today apartheid has not been dismantled then for the first time I will myself call for punitive economic sanctions whatever the consequences may be."

The bishop confirmed his commitment to peaceful change in South Africa, but said as soon as he suggested methods of bringing about fundamental change he was "pilloried and vilified".

"We have no voting power so that is out as a method of effecting change, and then we are told we should not enlist the support of the international community. What then is left open as an option for us?"

He said it had been claimed that "what we are advocating" would cause future suffering for blacks, but he was puzzled by the lack of protest at the present suffering of blacks.

"How many Christians have protested over the callous and inhumane treatment of hapless women at the KTC [expansion unknown] squatter camps? How many Christians were concerned about the continuing and vicious policy of forced population removals when God's children are treated as they are things, rubbish dumped in arid poverty-stricken bantustan resettlement camps?"

He pointed out that black workers were prepared to risk the insecurity of economic boycott to achieve change.

"Nearly a million black workers took part in the November two-days stayaway not to improve their salaries but for overt political reasons in a time of high unemployment when they could so easily be victimised. It shows they are ready to accept additional suffering if it will change apartheid."

The bishop said he had been accused of mixing religion with politics, but that the God of the bible was "first encountered not in a religious setting, but in a political experience. He was encountered first as a liberator."

Reiterating his campaign against apartheid, Bishop Tutu said he would not keep quiet while "God's children hurt when they live in single-sex hostels, when they are banned or detained arbitrarily, when they are uprooted. God has taken me by the scruff of the neck and I have had it."

Zulu Paper Comments on New Negotiating Forum

MB030453 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 28 Jan 85 p 17

[Editorial, in English: "New Negotiating Forum"]

[Text] It must be stated right now that the Government's intention to establish a negotiating forum in which blacks will have a say in political reform is a step in the right direction. This signifies a fundamental change from the Nationalist Party government's policy of arrogating to itself the powers of deciding what it thinks is good for blacks in this country. It must be borne in mind by all white South Africans that blacks resent any decision imposed on them.

While welcoming the creation of a new negotiating forum, it is, however, a matter of regret that the minister of cooperation and development, Gerrit Viljoen, has said that this would cater only for urban blacks. This proves once again that the government believes its homeland policy is viable and it will eventually be accepted by all the blacks who live in the homelands.

The ruling Nationalist Party must be living in a fool's paradise if it still hopes that some day all the homeland leaders will opt for the Pretoria-type independence.

It must be impressed upon all white South Africans, particularly those who long for real reform, that it will be a grievous mistake if other black political organisations, such as Inkatha, which enjoys massive support both in the urban and rural areas, were excluded from the new forum. The exclusion of such organisations would be seen by many blacks as a clear indication that the government is not prepared to move an inch away from its old diabolical tactics of divide and rule.

All blacks in South Africa have the same political aspirations irrespective of where they live and work. They have always resented, and they will always do, being treated as toddlers in national issues such as politics, economics, education and others affecting their lives. It would be the height of folly if the government slammed the door of the new negotiating forum on the face of blacks in the rural areas and other black political organisations.

Du Plessis Notes Group Areas Act Still in Force

MB041350 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The announcement by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that consideration will have to be given to non-white property rights in white areas should be seen as a mere possibility in the negotiation stage, and should not be accepted as an accomplished fact.

Speaking at a regional meeting of the National Party of Pietersburg, the minister of manpower, Mr P. du Plessis, said that the Group Areas Act remained in force, and that in terms of the act, no person could obtain property in white areas for speculation purposes. Mr du Plessis said the government wanted to emphasize that residential areas for whites and other population groups would be retained as they had done by the act, and that it would remain the nucleus of the preservation of the identity of the various communities.

Mr Du Plessis said the announcement on property rights by blacks in white areas was receiving attention, and that the government was continuing to investigate the 99-year leasehold system. He said it would be wrong to assume that property rights could lead to political rights in the white political structure.

Johannesburg Cites State Department on Mandela

MB020614 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] A spokesman for the American State Department has said in Washington that the United States supports the release of Nelson Mandela, but declines to comment on the conditions set in an offer by the South African state president.

The spokesman was commenting on Mr Botha's offer to free the ANC leader if he disavowed the use of violance. He said it was not America's role to define the conditions for dialogue between the South African Government and what he termed its domestic opponents.

ANC Statement Responds to Botha on Mandela Release

MB011957 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] The ANC has responded to President Botha's conditional offer of release for Nelson Mandela. Yesterday Botha said his government would consider freeing the ANC leader if he rejected violence. Howard Barrell details the ANC's response.

[Begin Barrell recording] In a statement issued in Lusaka this afternoon, the ANC said the [word indistinct] situation in South Africa has been caused by apartheid, not by people like Mandela. Peace could come only through an end to oppression of blacks and the building of a united, nonracial, and democratic country. Therefore it was President Botha and his government who needed to commit themselves to an end to violence, not Mandela.

The ANC reiterated its position on talks with the government. The ANC, said the statement, acting together with the entire leadership of the democratic movements of their country, will talk to the Pretoria government only if it [words indistinct] dismantling of apartheid and building a democratic country.

Mandela, the statement adds, had reflected a similar view in his recent interview. The ANC calls for the unconditional release of Mandela and other political prisoners.

ANC Program Cites Mandela Comments on Release

MB011852 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1700 GMT 1 Feb 85

[ANC program]

[Text] Racist State President President Pieter Botha has said the apartheid regime will be willing to release ANC leader Nelson Mandela, who has been in the racist dungeons for 21 years, if he relinquishes his support for armed struggle as carried out by the ANC. This offer, according to Botha, (?goes) for any other political prisoner who condemns armed struggle. However, in the most recent interview held with Comrade Nelson Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison last week by Nicholas Bethell, this is what Mandela said about armed struggle, and I quote: The armed struggle was forced on by us by the government, and if they want us to give it up, the ball is in their court. They must legalize, treat us like a political party, and negotiate with us. Until they do, we will have to live with the armed struggle, end of quote.

Comrade Mandela went on to say that for the ANC simply to lay down its arms unconditionally would be the greatest humiliation.

On the question of being released and sent to the bantustan of the Transkei, Comrade Mandela has said that he completely rejected the idea. He said, and I quote: My place is in South Africa and my home is in Johannesburg. If I were released, I would never obey any restriction. If they confined me to the Cape area, I would break the order and walk to my home in Soweto to be with my wife and daughter. [no end quote as heard]

SWAZILAND

University of Swaziland To Reopen 4 February

MB020815 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 2 Feb 85 p 1

[Excerpt] The University Council has announced that the University of Swaziland will reopen on Monday, February 4. Letters have been written to all admitted students informing them of this and the procedures for registration.

The letters of readmission signed by the register read: "I am pleased to inform you that you have been readmitted to the University to continue your studies. Classes will begin on Monday, February 4, 1985.

"Your re-admission is conditional on your accepting the conditions contained in the attached documents, which have been laid down by the University Council for all students who wish to return to the University to continue their studies.

You are asked to read them carefully and, if you wish to return to the University, to sign them, as an indication that you undertake to observe them during your period of study at the University."

ZIMBABWE

Envoy Says Iran To Expand Relations With Country

MB021208 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] The Iranian ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Seyyed Aqaie, has reiterated his country's commitment to expand political, economic, and cultural relations with Zimbabwe. Speaking at a news conference in Harare today to mark the sixth anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran's revolution to end the monarchy system, Mr Aqaie has disclosed that his country has put forward proposals for exporting crude oil to Zimbabwe. The trade deal will be on an interest-free condition. Last year Iran bought 16 million dollars worth of Zimbabwean steel at [word indistinct].

The Iranian ambassador expressed his country's full support for the Frontline States and liberation movements. He added that Libya and Syria have laid the foundation of a resistance camp against imperialist and Zionist forces, adding that Algeria and South Yemen have expressed their willingness to join.

'Senior' ZAPU Party Official Joins ZANU-PF

MB040549 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] A senior ZAPU official, Comrade Frank (Bermanni), who spent 25 years in the struggle for independence, has resigned to join ZANU-PF. Comrade (Bermanni) says time has come for him to stop living in the past and face the reality of Zimbabwe by giving full support to the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. He notes that the government has achieved a great deal in all spheres, making Zimbabwe a free and happy country.